

INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHILIPSEAR M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own resolve to help Indian Insurance Companies?

VOL XVI NO 196

BOMBAY FRIDAY AUGUST 3 1928

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi	All	16,619
11 "	Maedonia	vessels	11,120
18 "	Malaja		20,837
25 "	Malwa		10,953
1 Sep.	Mantra	will	16,588
8 "	Naldara		16,088
15 "	Ranjana	now	16,091
22 "	Razmak		10,902
29 "	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
6 Oct.	Narkunda		16,572
13 "	Rawalpindi	sail	16,619
20 "	Razmak		10,902
27 Nov.	Ranjana		16,588
4 Dec.	Malwa	direct	20,837
11 "	Maedonia		11,120
18 "	Malaja	from	20,837
25 "	Malwa		10,953
1 Sep.	Mantra	Bombay	16,588
8 "	Naldara		16,088
15 "	Ranjana	without	16,091
22 "	Razmak		10,902
29 "	Kaisar-i-Hind	tranship-	11,518
6 Oct.	Narkunda		16,572
13 "	Rawalpindi	ment	16,619
20 "	Razmak		10,902
27 Nov.	Ranjana	at	16,588
4 Dec.	Malwa	Aden.	20,837
11 "	Maedonia		11,120
18 "	Malaja		20,837
25 "	Malwa		10,953

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES —

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES-LONDON.
During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.
There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
28.		
10 Nov.	Dumana	8,427
18 Dec.	Dumda	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
17th Aug.	Mirzapore	16,619
10th "	Narkunda	16,572
3rd "	Morea	16,588
17th Sept.	Mooltan	16,588
27th "	Maedonia	11,120
1st Oct.	Malaja	20,837
8th Nov.	Naldara	16,088

† Does not carry passengers.

SHIPPING.



FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Awa Maru	6028	4 Aug.	18 "
Hakozaki Maru	10500	16 Aug.	30 "
*Seiyo Maru	6550	16 Aug.	30 "
Hakusan Maru	10400	29 Aug.	12 Sept.
Tamba Maru	5845	29 Aug.	12 "
Kitano Maru	8000	15 Sept.	28 "
*Tottori Maru	5973	15 Sept.	28 "
Haruna Maru	10500	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Sado Maru	5898	30 Sept.	14 "
Kamo Maru	8000	17 Oct.	17 Oct.

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Atsuta Maru	8000	23 Aug.	10 Sept.
Kashima Maru	10000	6 Sept.	23 "
Hakone Maru	10500	20 "	7 Oct.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong.	From Kobe.
Korea Maru	20000	4 Sept.	11 Sept.
Shinyo Maru	22000	18 "	25 "

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares. Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279, 23738,
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Tacoma Maru	18th July	26th July
Indus Maru	28th "	5th Aug.
Borneo Maru	9th Aug.	21st "
Honolulu Maru	23rd "	4th Sept.
Sumatra Maru	9th Sept.	21st "
Celebes Maru	23rd "	2nd Oct.

* Passenger Steamer.
For Particulars apply to:—
CH. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SEOSHEN."
Box No. 355.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
8th Aug.	Bankura	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
10th "	Verela	Busreh via Karachi
15th "	Karapara	East and South Africa
20th "	Khandalla	East and South Africa
12th Sept.	Karao	East and South Africa
19th "	Ellora	Mombasa.

REDUCED FARES.
First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local Passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humam Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to: **GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,** Secretary and Treasurer.

CHAITANYA TO VIVEKANANDA

SKETCHES OF THE LIVES & TEACHINGS OF SHRI CHAITANYA, SANKARA DEVA, HARIDAS, RAMA-PRASAD, RAMAKRISHNA PARAMAHAMSA & SWAMI VIVEKANANDA.

In this book are presented the sketches of six saints, five Bengali and one Assamese. Both in their individual character and teaching and in their historic setting, they differ widely one from the other. Yet it is the ancient philosophy of the Hindus that finds varied utterance in the discourses of Chaitanya, the poems of Ramprasad, the sayings of Ramakrishna Paramahansa and the missionary speeches of Vivekananda.

We have in these sketches tried to give not only a detailed biography of the saints and teachers but also a succinct account of the Philosophy and religion which each of them taught or propounded. The details of their life even in the case of those removed from us by centuries, are happily preserved to us in native chronicles of exceptional value. We have drawn on them and unfolded in the usual biographical manner, the various stages of their lives, their doings, the religious and social reforms they effected and the missions or sects, if any, which they founded. These lives are full of interest for the student of religion as they shed the most powerful light on the journey of the soul its upward ascent as exemplified in some of the most gifted types of religious men known to India or even outside it. In describing the teachings of the various saints, their special and historic versions of the Hindu faith, we have throughout drawn on the utterances and poems as the case may be, or of the individual saints themselves. Those utterances and poems have a unique individual value and give us wonderful glimpses with the inner life of the saints in a manner which mere biographical details cannot reveal. But apart from their intrinsic merit as revealing the inner life and perfection of the saints, they also serve to put forth in fresh and undying language the great truths of the Hindu Religion, conceived though they be in Vaishnava, Sakta or Vedantic modes of thought and utterance. With illustrations.

Price Re. One and Annas eight.
To Subscribers of the "Indian Review" Re. 1-4.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5 (Five) one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN AND CO.,
Publishers, Sunkurama Chetty Street, MADRAS.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among

INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13. Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926. **UNSURPASSED BONUS!**
Bonus per 1000 p.a.
W. Life End Rs. 22-1/2 Rs. 18.
Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY IN INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans
Marriage Dowry Policies
on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—

SECRETARIES, Bombay

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton information are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMETALONG'.
Telephone—21079.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

BANKING.

The Lalubhai Samaldas Peoples' Co-operative Bank Ltd.

Membership—Open only to residents of Bombay and its suburbs.
SHARES—Are available on application. No brokerage is allowed. Last Dividend on shares paid @ 6 1/2 %.
DEPOSITS—Are accepted from Members and Non-Members in Current Account Savings Bank Account and Fixed Deposit Account, rates allowed in Current % @ 2 1/2 % Savings Bank @ 5 % on daily balance and 5 1/2 % Fixed Deposit for 12 months.
LOANS—Are granted to members only on personal sureties and also on the security of Government papers, Life policies, on first Mortgage of immovable property on manufactured goods and raw commodities.
AUDIT—Of the Bank is made annually by a Special Auditor of the Government.
For further particulars apply to:—
P. S. MEHTA, Manager.
SARDAR BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

ESTABLISHED 1874. HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

1927

ANOTHER YEAR OF RECORD PROGRESS

THE ORIENTAL'S

INCREASING POPULARITY IS REFLECTED BY:—
ITS INCREASING NEW BUSINESS ITS INCREASING PREMIUM INCOME

1925	13545 for Rs. 2,96,42,000	1925	Rs. 92,66,000
1926	17371 " " 3,91,39,000	1926	" 1,05,33,000
1927	21418 " " 4,68,04,075	1927	" 1,21,53,000

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED Rs. 104 CRORES.
FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 8 CRORES.

Prospective Policy-holders are requested to apply without delay to:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Bombay.
Or to any of the Company's Branch Offices.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?

Do you wish to save your Property and Land?

THEN

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO

Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.

Agents for various big Insurance Companies,
137, Canning Street, CALCUTTA. Phone No. 561

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.

Date of paper Time of delivery.....

House for Sale?

Signs don't sell houses. Many buyers have been directed to property For Sale by the Property For Sale Advt. in the "Bombay Chronicle." Find the buyer you want by the use of an advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle."

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order. INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—ENGINEER expert in Oil Engines Ruston, Tongs, and Diesel. Apply with copies of testimonials, c/o. Post Box 489, Bombay. A 30853

WANTED—A B. A. with PHYSICS and CHEMISTRY or a B. Sc. strong in Mathematics for the Radhanpur High School. Apply at once with testimonials stating the minimum salary expected to the HEAD MASTER, Radhanpur High School, Radhanpur (c/o. Patan.) Selected candidate must be prepared to join his duty by the end of August 1928. A 30887

WANTED—Smart and Active AGENTS, throughout Bengal & Overseas to push the sale of our British, American, German and Swadeshi Novelties and Fancy articles.—Good salary and commission given. Apply to enclosing One-anna stamps for particulars—HAINES & D. REIGO, 12, Dedar Baksh Lane Calcutta. A 30817

PROFESSION

POONA RACES.—Don't risk your fortune blindly in the Poona Races. Consult me before it is too late. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller, Empiro Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Office hours 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. P. S.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21932.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—2 FLATS Airy and a **GODOWN** in Forbes Street, Opposite Grooves Cotton & Co. Also two furnished bungalows at Gundoli Road, Andheri. Apply **HARJI-VAN VALJI**, Champagalli, Mulji Jetha Market. C R1082

LOANS.

5000/-Rupees Cash Loan without interest for ten years, to be granted on 31st October 1928. Enlistment till 30th September. For particulars and result of 31st July 1928, enclose Two Annas Stamps. **BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD.** Bombay 2. R 1085

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD. PREMIER & LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL. MIRZAPUR STREET, CALCUTTA.

Excellent Arrangements, Home Comforts.

CHARGES.—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem. Special Concession for Monthly Boarders. (Family suites with bath available. Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL")

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column.	Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0	
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0	
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0	
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0	

Notice:—Moffusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a temporary appointment of an Officer for the removal of encroachments in the City. The appointment is likely to last for about one year. Applications stating full particulars regarding qualifications, age, previous experience, etc., should reach the undersigned on or before 20th August, 1928.

One having previous experience of this kind of work and knowledge of survey work and English will be preferred. Pay of the post upto Rs. 150 per month according to qualifications plus Rs. 10 for Cycle allowance.

TRIBHOVANDAS S. THAKAR, Chief Officer, Surat City Municipality. Surat Municipal Office. 1st August, 1928. 30866

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TEMPORARY RECEIPT in respect of 5 Ordinary shares Nos. 48946 to 48950 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., standing in the name of C. Jeewandas has been LOST or MISLAIN. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Tramways Building, Post Fort, Bombay, No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate temporary receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof. R1086

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY NOTICE.

REDUCED FARES

FOR

POONA RACING SEASON 1928.

During the Poona Racing Season, 1928, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Return Tickets available by Race Special Trains only will be issued at the following REDUCED FARES:—

	First class.	Second class.	Third class.
Rs.	18-8-0	10-8-0	5-4-0

With admission to Grand Stand and First Enclosure. 18-8-0 10-8-0 5-4-0
With admission to Grand Stand and Second Enclosure. 17-4-0 9-4-0 5-4-0
Without admission to Grand Stand. 16-0-0 8-0-0 4-0-0
Return fares for bona fide servants of first class passengers 4-10-0
Children full fares.

D. S. BURN, Chief Traffic Manager.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 2nd August, 1928. 30873

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR THE PURCHASE OF METAL SCRAP, CONDEMNED LOCOMOTIVE AND UNSERVICEABLE MACHINES.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the purchase of scrap material which can be seen at the Railway's Branch Stores, Jhansi.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy, which sum will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed: "Tender for purchase of metal scrap." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 5th September, 1928.

T. G. RUSSELL, Agent, G. I. P. Railway. 31st July, 1928. 30859

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Re: **AKBARALLY HAKIMJI SABUWALLA**, a lunatic, but not so found.

Re: Suit No. 994 of 1928 wherein Ebrahim Mamooji Dalal is the Plaintiff and the said Akbarally Hakimji Sabuwalla is the Defendant. Bai COOVERBAI, wife of Akbarally Hakimji Sabuwalla, Petitioner.

To **AKBARALLY HAKIMJI SABUWALLA.**

TAKE NOTICE that the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers will on the 10th day of August, 1928, proceed to appoint the abovesaid Petitioner or some other fit and proper person to be guardian for the suit of the said Akbarally Hakimji Sabuwalla unless you appear and show cause against such appointment or propose some more fit persons. Dated this 31st day of July, 1928.

R. B. PATEL, Ag. Prothonotary. **E. J. DAVAR.**

The 31st day of July, 1928.

Messrs. VACHHA AND CO., Attorneys for the Petitioner. 30871

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 190 of 1927.

HORMUSJI SORABJI MISTRY Plaintiff.

vs.

GOWRISHANKER SUNDARJI TRIVEDI and another Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 1st day of February, 1928, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 31st day of August, 1928, at the hour of 4-15 O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All those pieces or parcels of lands or grounds with message tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Manji Panchpakadi, Kasba Thana, Salsette, Registration Sub-District of Salsette, District Thana and entered in the village revenue book and the records of right of the village of Panchpakadi as under:—

Sur.	Entry	very	Pardi	Plot	Ar.	Gun.	Assess.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	ment.
590	105	0	0	0-25-3/4	Rs.	2-8-0	
2277	0	1	0	0-13-3/4	Re.	0-8-0	

And all which land is bounded on towards the East by the land of Miya Panwalla now in the possession of Sorabji Dongriwalla and also by the land of Dawood Robeni, on or towards the West by the public Road beyond that the property of Samsel Moosa on or towards the South by the Wada of Samsel Moosa, on or towards the North by the watercourse.

For further particulars and conditions for sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Mr. G. B. PANDYA, attorney for the Plaintiff abovesaid at No. 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of July, 1928.

H. H. WADIA, Commissioner. 30865

NOTICE

AS IT IS INTENDED to distribute certain moneys which have been recovered on behalf of the undersigned between the creditors of the undersigned, all creditors and all persons having claims against the undersigned are requested to send in their claims in writing to the undersigned care of Messrs. Dallas and Co., Attorneys at No. 25-27-31, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the said moneys will be proportionately distributed and disposed of having regard to the claims, which may have been received and proved and all claims not sent in and proved within the said period of 15 days will be deemed to have been waived.

Dated this 2nd day of August, 1928. **NOORMAHOMED SALEMAHOMED MISTRY.** 30869

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership subsisting between **ANOOPCHAND NEMAJI, PREMCHAND HAZARIMALLJI, SARDARMAL ANOOPCHAND** and our client **LALCHAND JASRAJ** under the name style and firm of Messrs. Lalchand Jasraj at Dadar (Bombay), Jain Temple Chawls has been this day DISSOLVED. Any person dealing hereafter with the said Anoopchand Nemaji, Premchand Hazarimalji and Sardarmal Anoopchand under the name of Messrs. Lalchand Jasraj will do so at his risk for which the said firm of Lalchand Jasraj or our client will not be responsible. Dated this 2nd day of August, 1928.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS, Attorneys for Mr. Lalchand Jasraj. 30872

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES LTD. PRESENT AT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.

NORMA SHEARER

Supported by an all-star cast, including:—
LEW CODY AND MARY CARR
In the Glittering Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Production in 6 Reels of Dazzling Beauty and Splendour:—

A SLAVE OF FASHION

Thrilling Drama of Luxury's Lure and Fashion's Follies!

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.

Year's Greatest Dramatic Spectacle!

THE WINNING OF BARBARA WORTH

Featuring the Unforgettable Hero of "BEAU GESTE".

RONALD COLMAN

Supported by the Dazzling Hungarian **VILMA BANKY**

Faithfully depicting the Struggles of a Courageous Band of Men who fought and suffered in the cause of Humanity and turned Desert Wastes into a Fertile Kingdom!

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 and 10 p.m.

PEARL WHITE in

TIGER'S CUB

A Romance of Alaska.

TO-MORROW TO-MORROW

Grand Opening

OF THE

CITY'S POPULAR

AND

BEST SHOW

Commencing from Saturday 4th Aug. 28.

MADAN THEATRE'S GREATEST UNEQUALLED PRODUCTION.

Krishna : Kant's Will :

FEATURING:

Famous Screen Darlings

Miss PATIENCE COOPER

and

SHRIMATI SITADEVI

Supported by the STRONG CAST

Mr. AMARNATH BOSE

The Director of this film and the man who has performed the interesting character of Mr. Krishnakant

NO DULL MOMENT

NO SCENE WITHOUT EXCITEMENT.

LON'T MISS THE NEXT WEEK—

WHY?

COME TO-MORROW

Don't forget to bring your family

To be Screened at

Krishna Cinema

DUBASH THEATRE.

GOVERNOR'S BIG STICK

WHAT THE "LAW JOURNAL" SAYS

The "Bombay Law Journal" writes: "Was ever conciliation achieved by waving the big stick?"—is a question, which must occur to every one who reads H. E. the Governor's speech delivered on the opening of the Legislative Council on July 23. After laying down "the definite and final decisions of Government" (which consequently it was no longer open even to the Legislative Council to question), His Excellency proceeded to "make it perfectly clear that, if conditions are not accepted, and consequently a settlement is not secured, Government will, in order that there shall be full compliance with the law, take what action they consider desirable and necessary, and will utilize all the powers at their command to ensure that the statutory authority of Government maintained in every way. Neither the Government of Bombay, nor any Government, could tolerate a position in which private individuals attempt to put themselves above the law, or take part in organisations which have the effect of inducing others to do so. To permit that is the very negation of Government, and it is not conceivable—whatever may be the consequences—that any Government, worthy of the name of Government, in any country would not take step in its power to prevent, or to put a stop to, any such action". Again, "once men can convince themselves that it is proper to set at naught the legally constituted executive authority whose duty it is to administer, then it is but a short step to challenge the title of the legislative body whose function it is to make the law, or to impugn the impartiality of the judiciary by whom the law is interpreted. (S. 4 of the Revenue Jurisdiction Act expressly excludes the jurisdiction of the Civil Court to entertain inter alia, any objection to the amount or incidence of any assessment of land revenue authorised by Government, or to the mode of assessment, or to the principle on which such assessment is fixed, or to the validity or effect of the notification of survey or settlement or of any notification of determining the period of settlement). Thus respect for law is fundamental in every sphere of social life (apparently not in the Revenue sphere of Government) and to seek to supersede it by the private will of any citizen, or body of citizens is to head straight for anarchy." (That His Excellency should side with his Reportment against the whole Indian public, points to something seriously wrong in the constitution itself and it is to this aspect of the case that the Legislative Council should direct its attention. Unless Government is kept within its own proper sphere, the liberty of the subject is at an end. The Government Departments are the servants and not the masters of the people and the constitutionality or otherwise of their actions, should be made amenable either to the People's Assembly or to the highest Judicial Tribunals in the land. So far as the people are concerned they know and have fully realised by now that political privileges are not won by doctrinaire pens, grants or petitions and that liberty can be achieved by patriotic efforts alone.

K. D. G. B. VIDDYA*VRIDHI SAMAJ.

The Kudal Deshashthi Gaud Brahmin Viddya Vridhi Samaj has been doing a very valuable service in the educational field for the last 34 years. There are about 1000 annual subscribers and 200 life members on the roll of this Samaj. The financial position of this institution is also very encouraging as the permanent fund chiefly invested in Government Securities amounts to Rs. 1,66,470/- interest on which and the subscriptions collected from members every year are spent by the Managing Committee in providing scholarships to poor and deserving students and so far 312 students have enjoyed the benefit of a sum of Rs. 57,635/- from this Samaj. The secretaries have closed their official year very recently and the Management have decided to distribute Rs. 8,449/- among 109 applicants this year under the following heads.

(1) Foreign Education	Rs. 1,425/-
(2) College & Technical	Rs. 1,602/-
(3) High School	Rs. 1,542/-
(4) Primary Education	Rs. 500/-
(5) Female Education	Rs. 350/-
	Rs. 8,449/-

This Fund with an efficient Management under the eminent supervision of Prof. P. B. Naik, Mr. D. V. Desai and Mr. H. S. Desai is bound to make further encouraging progress. The general sympathy from members is quite promising but the absence of a zealous worker is alarming. This fund is registered under the Indian Companies Act XXI of 1960 and the Office is located in Kalbadevi, Bombay.

COL. HESTER'S COTTON BALANCE-SHEET

CARRY-OVER OF 5,298,000 BALES

INDICATION OF AVERAGE PRICE NEXT SEASON

A RECORD OF 57 YEARS OF SECRETARYSHIP.

The American cotton year closed on Tuesday (July 31). The custodian of the accounts, Secretary Col. Hester, as usual had the balance sheet ready showing a carry-over of 5,298,000 bales. We salute the Colonel and congratulate him upon the passage of another year, his fifty-seventh, as the Secretary of the New

Orleans Cotton-Exchange. His reputation grows with years and the unquestioning acceptance of his figures throughout the cotton world is the highest possible tribute to his statistical abilities and his impartiality and conscientiousness.

The following is a compilation of Colonel Hester's end-season figures with comparisons.

AMERICAN COTTON (LINTERS INCLUDED).

Carry-over, Actual growth, Supply, Consumption and Average Price (in thousands of bales).

Season	Carry-over	Actual growth	Total Supply	Consumption	Ave. Price
1928-29	5,298	13,898	21,136	15,838	20.19*
1927-28	7,238	19,304	24,666	17,428	14.70*
1926-27	5,302	17,318	20,309	15,165	20.25
1925-26	2,991	14,808	17,127	14,217	24.27
1924-25	2,310	11,012	13,585	11,266	31.67
1923-24	2,573	10,425	15,304	12,731	24.06
1922-23	4,879	8,442	17,806	12,127	17.78
1921-22	9,364	13,750	19,966	10,602	16.08
1920-21	6,216	12,000	18,909	12,693	38.21
1919-20	6,909	13,070	17,492	10,583	29.88
1918-19	4,422	12,424	16,729	12,307	28.97
1917-18	4,305	12,966	18,071	13,760	18.84
1916-17	5,105	12,175	19,876	14,771	11.88
1915-16	7,701	17,004	21,535	13,434	8.23
1914-15	4,531	14,778	19,072	14,541	13.12
1913-14	4,979	14,093	19,882	14,903	12.20
1912-13	5,789	16,501	20,304	14,515	16.85
1911-12	3,803	11,993	15,857	12,054	14.65
1910-11	3,864	10,389	15,618	11,754	14.33
1909-10	5,229	13,925	18,386	13,157	9.80
1908-09	4,481	11,421	16,593	12,112	11.41
1907-08	5,172	17,783	12,611	10,92	10.92
1906-07	4,153	11,161	16,319	12,166	10.97
1905-06	5,158	13,806	16,996	11,838	8.79
1904-05	3,196				

The above figures vary to some extent from those issued by the International Cotton Trade Association, which will be received by the middle of the next month, as last year's carry-over was estimated at 7,344 million bales.

SUPPLY AND AVERAGE PRICE.

Season	Total Supply	Ave. Price
1923-24	13,585	31.67
1922-23	15,304	24.06
1921-22	17,127	24.27
1920-21	13,585	17.78
1919-20	20,798(a)	?
1918-19	21,136	20.19*
1917-18	24,666	14.70*

(a) 1918-19 assuming crop 15,000,000 bales, and half a million bales linters.

CONSUMPTION AND PRICE.

Season	Consumption	A. Price
1923-24	11,266	31.67
1922-23	12,127	17.78
1921-22	12,731	24.06

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, August 1.
Cottonseed, Bombay, ton... £9/3/9
Shipment sellers July/Aug. £9/3/9
Castorseed, Bombay, ton... £17/10/0
Shipment sellers Aug./Sept. £17/10/0
Rapeseed, India, ton... £18/18/9
Shipment sellers Aug./Sept. £18/18/9

LINSEED.

London, August 1.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton... £17/17/6
Shipment sellers Aug./Sept. £17/17/6
Linseed, Calcutta, ton... £17/18/9
Shipment sellers Sept./Oct. £17/18/9
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton... £15/12/6
Shipment sellers July/Aug. £15/12/6
Linseed, Bombay... £18/7/6
Shipment sellers Aug./Sept. £18/7/6

LONDON SILVER.

London, August 1.
Silver—China sold. Bazaar bought at the closing. Market closed firm.
Spot... 27-1/4
Forward... 27-1/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, August 1.
Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-3/4 p.c.
Interest, 7 Day's Market Loans 3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-9/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-1/2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON METAL.

London, August 1.
Copper, English Best Selected £65-7/8
Copper, Braziers £65-1/2
Yellow, Metal £65-1/2
Spotted, Hard Indian Brands £213-4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge £133-8
Tin, English Ingots £214-1/2

PRIVATE OPINIONS ON COTTON.

Bombay, Aug. 2.
Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co.

During the week weather conditions have been very favourable and the American crop has made further good progress. In addition the weekly weather report which was published yesterday states that picking and ginning has made a good advance. From this we gather that the crop cannot now be so late as was feared a few weeks ago. Private crop estimates are being increased some being slightly over 15 millions. With a carry-over of about 5 million bales excluding linters an adequate supply is now in prospect. Trade reports continue unsatisfactory and the consumption lately has been smaller than for a long time. During the last three weeks the market has had a good shake down and cotton at 10 cents is a different proposition to what it was at 22-1/2 cents. We cannot therefore be so bearish as we were, but so long as the weather continues favourable and with trade as it is we cannot yet recommend purchases. We would not be averse to partly covering short sales as some unfavourable weather is now possible after the unbroken spell of good conditions all last month. Another uncertainty is the boll-weevil. So far we have had no information of any serious damage, but it must be remembered that when such damage occurs this seldom becomes evident before the second half of August. The first American Government Estimate of the crop will be issued next Wednesday and between now and then we do not expect much change in price as operators will probably prefer to wait to see if the official report confirms private estimates.

The local market has fully kept pace with the decline in America. New Crop quotations this morning being fully 2s. 20 lower than a week ago. This had to happen as India has more than an ample supply of cotton, the Mill Strike continues, export demand is almost non-existent and the Indian new crop prospects are completely satisfactory. Indian operators have been carrying too large a load and as resources have their limits, holding power has been considerably reduced. New Crop prices are still too high on parity with America. We see little chance of any recovery in the price of our staple and must continue to advise sales now and on any upward reaction. The demand for actual cotton being so poor we strongly advise holders to hedge themselves by sales of New Crop Contracts until such time as the demand comes out or until prices have reached a safe level.

Messrs. Vardiman and Co.
Even the most dexterous juggling of that statistical expedient will hardly avail to keep space with the final size of the crop. It has been often proved that no crop estimate at present stage would be a guide to final yield. At any rate present downward movement is engineered by professional operators of America, who took advantage of bullish outside views and have now succeeded in forcing liquidation. The crop is a late one and any spell of unfavourable weather or weevil damage is likely to result in considerable irreparable loss to the crop. August is a month which has generally proved best prospects, and we believe present decline is overdone and are lead to look upon present level as nearly bottom. We strongly advise purchases at present level and on any decline.

Messrs. Bruel and Co.
With every fall in prices bearish sentiment in our market increases, and so far as we can see, the time being everything appears to be in favour of still lower prices. The technical weakness of our market is being more generally realised at last, and confidence in higher prices is being severely shaken by the continued lower advices from America and slack trade demand. We think as the market has declined considerably of late, a little reaction is expected in the near future.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.
The main feature at the moment is the speculative "short" selling influenced by favourable weather and higher private crop estimates. Miss Giles' estimate earlier in July was Condition: 68 per cent. Crop: 12,900,000 bales, against her present estimate 70.3 per cent. Total Crop: 15,110,000 bales, which appears to be a too liberal figure. The yield per acre in 1923 was 147 lbs. on an average of 46,448,000 and in 1922, 156,8 lbs., on an average of 41,139,000.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, August 1.	
T T Berlin on London	20.84
T T Amsterdam on London	12.08-1/2
T T Brussels on London	24.91
T T Madrid on London	29.51
T T Milan on London	92.83
T T Rome on London	25.23
T T Paris on London	124.08

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, August 1.
Demand Bills 485.31

Spend Your Week-Ends at Poona.

The G. I. P. Railway will run
A SPECIAL WEEK-END EXPRESS from TO-DAY.

Off from Bombay on Friday Evening	DOWN TRAIN. (FRIDAYS ONLY.)		UP TRAIN. (SUNDAYS ONLY.)		Back at Bombay Sunday Night.
	H. M.	Dep.	H. M.	Dep.	
V. Terminus	18 30		Poona	19 30	
Kalyan	19 21		Kirkee	19 41	
Karjat	20 12		Lonavla	20 44	
Lonavla	21 20		Karjat	21 41	
Kirkee	22 17		Kalyan	22 35	
Poona	22 30		Byeulla	23 25	
		Arr. 22 30	V. Terminus	23 40	

A Dining Saloon is attached to the train.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.

THE WEATHER

HEAVY IN BENGAL & PUNJAB

ARABIAN SEA CURRENT EXTENDS

POONA, Aug. 2.

The Bay depression has caused heavy rain in Southwest Bengal and now lies inland with its central near Barisal. It is likely to travel in a northwesterly direction. Extensive rain has fallen along the Punjab and Kumaon Hills. The Arabian Sea current has been vigorous in Malabar, and Coorg and has extended in South of the Peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Konkani, Hyderabad North, Mysore and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Bihar, United Provinces West, Central Provinces East, the Punjab East and North and Madras Decan.

A few falls have occurred in Chota Nagpur, United Provinces East, Central Provinces West, Bombay Decan, Hyderabad South, Madras Southeast, and Madras Coast North.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair half an inch; Bhama four; Tavoy two; Fougong one and a half; Akyab one; Calcutta six; Saur Island four; Burdwan three; Sandheads two; Cox's Bazar and Cherra; punji one and a half; Barisal, Balasore and Hukitala one; Purnea and Darbhanga three quarters; Mussoorie three; Dehra Dun two; Mukteswar and Chakrata one and a half; Pandra one; Jagdalpur three quarters; Pachamari a half; Simla two; Murree a half; Mercara five; Calcutt three; Mangalore two; Cochin one and a half; Karwar one; Nizamabad a half; and Belgaum, Mysore, Cuddapah and Masulipatam a quarter.

Forecast.—An increase in Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces and an extension in United Provinces and into the East Central India.

Heavy Rainfall Warning.—A moderate to heavy rain is likely in Chota Nagpur and its neighbourhood during the next forty-eight hours.

INDIAN DAILY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Aug. 1.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. Wednesday, the 1st of August 1928, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Yesterday's unsettled conditions have developed into a depression at the head of the Bay of Bengal and the monsoon has been vigorous in Burma, Bengal and Orissa. The Arabian Sea current has strengthened along the west coast and is again extending inland.

Forecast.—An increase of rain in south Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur and along the west coast and an extension in the Central Provinces and the Decan.

Burma.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in Lower Burma and locally in Upper Burma; Tavoy has had 5.2", Diamond Island 3.6", Kyaukpadaung 3.5", Mergui 2.0", Rangoon 2.2", Bhamo 2.1", Victoria Point 1.5", Bassein 1.3", Amherst 1.2" and Akyab 1.1". Skies are heavily clouded in Lower Burma and the northern districts of Upper Burma and moderately clouded elsewhere.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—There has been nearly general rain in Bengal and Orissa, with a few falls in Assam, Bihar and Chota Nagpur; Dinapur has had 3.1", Sandheads 2.5", Gauhati 2.1", Jalpaiguri 1.3", Jessore 1.0", Hukitala 0.9", Darbhanga 1.2" and Balasore 0.8". Skies are heavily clouded generally. Humidity is in defect in west of Bihar. Maximum temperature was below normal in Bihar.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—A few falls of rain have occurred in the Central Provinces; Pachamari reports 0.4" and Jagdalpur 0.3". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in defect in the central districts of the United Provinces and of the Central Provinces.

Northwest India.—Rain has fallen locally in the Punjab hills and at a few stations in Gujarat; Dalhousie has had 3.3" and

Simla 0.3". Skies are heavily clouded in Gujarat, most of Rajputana and the Simla hills, and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the north and east Punjab. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal in the North-West Frontier Province and the maximum alone in the Punjab East and North. The thermometer rose yesterday afternoon to 109 deg. at Peshawar.

The Peninsula.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkani and Malabar, and local in Coorg and the Madras Decan, while a few falls have occurred in the Bombay Decan and Madras Southeast; Mercara has had 2.2", Karwar 1.1", Mangalore 0.9", Ratnagiri 0.7", Belgaum 0.4" and Cochin 0.6". Skies are moderately clouded in Hyderabad and southeast Madras, and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in parts of the north Madras coast. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal in the Madras Coast North. Madras recorded the highest maximum temperature of 103 deg. yesterday afternoon.

Special reports of heavy rainfall.—July 27th. Dornah (Bhopal) 7.6"; July 29th. Gwalior R. S. (Gwalior State) 5.7"; July 31st. Mathabanga (Bengal) 9.8".

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been vigorous in Malabar and Coorg, and has extended in the south of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkani, Hyderabad North, Mysore and Malabar, and local in the United Provinces West, the Central Provinces East, the Punjab East and North and the Madras Decan, while a few falls have occurred in the United Provinces East, the Central Provinces West, the Bombay Decan, Hyderabad South, Madras Southeast and the Madras Coast North. Skies are clear in the Punjab, Baluchistan and Upper Sind, light to moderately clouded in Rajputana, the United Provinces and Central India, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in parts of Mysore and Madras Southeast, and drier and warmer in the northeast Punjab. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 108 deg. at Jacobabad.

Forecast.—An increase in the Central Provinces, and an extension in the United Provinces and into east Central India.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HRS.

Station.	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Ambala	0.02"
Bawalpindi	0.11"
Mount Abu	0.02"
Indore	0.02"
Akola	0.05"
Amraoti	0.05"
Nagpur	0.03"
Chanda	0.25"
Ratnagiri	0.19"
Marmugao	0.18"
Karwar	1.08"
Almudnagar	0.06"
Poona	0.05"
Belgaum	0.28"
Aurangabad	0.13"
Nizamabad	0.50"
Hyderabad	0.08"
Bangalore	0.16"
Mangalore	1.77"
Calicut	3.38"
Cochin	1.42"
Coimbatore	0.36"
Madras	0.14"
Cuddapah	0.25"
Masulipatam	0.22"
Colombo	0.31"

HALF-WEEKLY RAINFALL REPORTS, (THURSDAY).

Station.	Since last tele-gram.	Total to date.
Amritsar	0.40	4.10
Ferozpora	0.00	4.89
Multan	0.00	0.97
Delhi	0.00	4.21
Agra	0.00	8.01
Cawnpore	0.00	7.94
Beawar	0.00	9.24
Amraoti	0.05	11.87
Khamgaon	0.00	15.92
Dhulia	0.08	14.98
Jalgaon	0.00	11.55
Broach	0.17	18.32
Virangam	0.12	21.31

Wadhwan	0.00	11.31
Bhavnagar	0.10	7.79
Barso	0.18	12.39
Sholapur	0.00	9.99
Hubbli	0.27	10.34
Bellary	0.00	5.09
Baroda	0.02	19.72
Nasik	0.38	10.68
Parbhani	0.00	10.69
Gadag	0.10	9.35
Beul	0.72	28.77

Station.	Departure from normal.	Annual normal.
Amritsar	-4.97	23.98
Ferozpora	-1.70	17.17
Multan	-1.83	7.20
Delhi	-6.88	26.84
Agra	-4.15	26.00
Cawnpore	-6.64	35.92
Beawar	-0.04	19.51
Amraoti	-3.95	38.05
Khamgaon	+5.78	28.88
Dhulia	+4.11	22.72
Jalgaon	-3.25	29.94
Broach	-6.47	39.68
Virangam	-4.54	27.63
Wadhwan	+0.27	19.61
Bhavnagar	-3.40	21.30
Barso	+2.21	29.79
Sholapur	+0.77	28.45
Hubbli	+1.73	27.55
Bellary	+1.33	20.51
Baroda		34.60
Nasik		29.95
Parbhani		31.75
Gadag		25.04
Beul		43.88

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Aug. 2.
Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 2-8-28, Colaba Point, 0.18, Fort, 0.05, J. J. Hospital 0.24.
Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point, 58.92, Fort, 72.87, J. J. Hospital 57.69.
Total for the corresponding period of 1927, Colaba Point, 49.87, Fort, 50.29, J. J. Hospital, 48.58.
Total for the corresponding period of 1926, Colaba Point, 38.93, Fort, 58.02, J. J. Hospital, 49.99.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 2nd August 1928.
Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.716 inches (.018 above normal).
Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (Previous day) .633 inches (.010 below normal).
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours, +.034.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.5 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.3 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.4 degrees (.0.5 above normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.0 degrees (1.9 above normal).
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 82 per cent.
Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 85 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.S.W.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 26 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 238 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours, 41 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky) cloudy equal to 10/10.
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.18.
Total rainfall during the month 58.93.
Total rainfall during the year 58.93.
Weather remarks.—Squally.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, August 1.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta, Sellers, 12/0
Oct/Dec. per cwt 12/10-1/2
Jan/March, per cwt C. and F. Bombay— 12/9-1/2
Oct/Dec. per cwt C. and F. Kutchi— 12/10-1/4
Oct/Dec. per cwt

LONDON RUBBER.

London, August 1.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, lb. 0/9-7/16
Spot

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

INCREASED CROP ESTIMATES—UNFAVOURABLE CONSUMPTION FIGURE—WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT BEARISH—GENERAL SELLING FUTURES 50 TO 56 POINTS LOWER.

New York, Aug. 1.—The New York futures market ruled easy on reports favourable weather, increased crop estimates, bearish weekly Government report and small consumption figure issued by Colonel Hester. The selling was general and the belief is gaining ground that present prices high enough. In the that of speculative deals, bears are depressing prices and have unmoved the bulls. The crop is a late one and it has still to pass through possible damage of August and weevil menace. The market closed weak at a decline of 50 to 56 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 55 points to 19.90c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled easy and closed at a decline of 52 to 49 points. Spot cotton prices declined 55 points to 19.78c.

We believe present price level discounts all bearish factors and although there is no bullish factor, it is not out of place to expect that most of the short interest, will be covered before the Bureau Report resulting in a sharp recovery in prices.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York:—

January Highest 19.75 (at the Opening), lowest 19.34 (2.50 p.m.).

General selling.

October highest 20.01—14, lowest 19.62—53.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vessugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 1st instant as under:—

"Our estimate of condition 68.0 per cent. Crop still backward. Weevil present generally. Favour purchase."

From New York—"Cotton: Government weather Report less favourable than expected but crop Reports are generally favourable. There has been heavy long selling; with sentiment Bearish long interest greatly reduced recently; may go lower if weather reports continue to be favourable. Think it a good purchase at every break."

Messrs. Vurdhman & Co. have received the following telegram from their New York friends under to-day's date:—

"Cotton our reports indicate remarkable July improvement practically every section with weevil reported rather generally but damage thus far negligible period this improvement discounted by decline three cents crop now entering deterioration period with market technically short and would respond quickly to abnormal deterioration from any cause advise caution."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, August 1.	
October	19.65—50
December	19.44—53
January	19.34—56
March	19.40—51
May	19.35—51
Middling Spot	19.90—55

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, August 1.	
October	19.08—52
January	19.01—49
Middling Spot	19.78—55

NEW YORK.

New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	
October	19.90
December	19.66
January	19.70
March	19.70
New York Noon Call	19.63
October	19.40
January	19.44
March	19.44
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.	19.40
October	19.31
January	19.31
March	19.31

NEW YORK COTTON—DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, August 1.	
Bales	
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	Nil
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	12,000

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, August 1.	
Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality), Spot	17-1/8

LIVERPOOL.

CONTINUED LONG LIQUIDATION—FAVOURABLE WEATHER REPORTS—FUTURES 22 TO 18 POINTS LOWER—SALES 4,000 BALES.

Liverpool, Aug. 1.—The Liverpool futures market opened at a decline of 14 to 15 points and declined further on continued long liquidation influenced by favourable weather. The market closed at a decline of 22 to 19 points. Spot cotton prices declined 35 points to 11.12½ per lb. and sales amounted to 4,000 Bales.

East Indian spot cotton prices were reduced by 30 points. Empire futures closed easy at a decline of 25 to 21 points and Egyptian futures closed 8 to 10 points lower.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Weekly weather report favourable. Progress fair to very good. Hester's consumption 15,838,000 Bales. Carry-over 5,298,000, both including linters. Mills settled the dispute understand U. S. Bureau will be based on acreage of approximately 45,000,000. Allowing 10 years' average abandonment. Market still weak. Acts as if work to a lower level.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

(1) No precipitation, slightly warmer.

(2) Hester's consumption 15,838,000 Bales, carry-over 5,298,000 bales. Linters 942,000 bales included in consumption.

(3) Bureau report estimate will be based on acreage 46,695,000. In addition another estimate will be issued on 44,953,000 representing abandonment average last ten years.

(4) Continued long liquidation, Lancashire labour dispute settled. Weekly Government weather report generally favourable.

In view of publication of Bureau report on 8th instant, Liverpool remaining open until 6.30 p.m., trading suspended 4.55 p.m. until 5.15 p.m., likewise in New York and New Orleans markets during corresponding hours.

Messrs. Devkar Nanjee have received the following cable:—

An unfavourable opinion is gaining ground. Large crop estimates becoming general. The belief that prices are too high is gaining ground. Our opinion is that the position is unfavourable for the present.

(2) Increased crop estimates creating very bearish sentiment expectations still lower.

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cables dated 1st instant from their Liverpool friends:—

(1) "Decline caused by favourable reports of crop, carry over estimates at 5,298,000 Bales."

(2) "Market too bearish, looks over-sold."

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

9.30 a.m.—No rain, slightly warmer, forecast entire belt generally fair.

10 a.m.—Temporarily market looks lower owing to increased estimate.

4.10 p.m.—Lancashire dispute ended.

4.40 p.m.—Hesters Carry-over bales, consumption 15,838,000 bales against last year 17,428,000.

5.30 p.m.—Weekly weather report—temperatures moderate, rain-fall moderate, carolinas good growth but late, central belt favourable, west belt only fair.

Messrs. Brunel & Co. have received the following cable date 1st instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Market depressed by heavy liquidation due to continuous favourable weather over the cotton belt and larger ideas of carry-over. Think situation well liquidated and dangerous to follow decline, but no factor yet on the horizon to alter the trend."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, August 1.	
Opening	10.57—23
Closing	10.53—23
August	10.54—22
September	10.37—20
October	10.36—20
November	10.36—20
December	10.36—20
January	10.44—20
February	10.37—20
March	10.45—20
April	10.36—22
May	10.46—20
June	10.44—21
July	10.40—19
August	10.30—19
Middling Spot	11.12—35

BOMBAY.

EXTENSIVE LONG LIQUIDATION—CONFIDENCE IMPAIRED—WEAK LIVERPOOL.

Bombay, August 2.—Following a further decline of 56 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 374 for Broach A/M. delivery and quickly declined to Rs. 370/8 on forced liquidation. At this level short covering recovered prices to Rs. 375/ but again collapsed to Rs. 367/8 on considerable selling pressure of long and selling by option dealers. Prices again jumped on straddle reversing purchases to Rs. 375/1. Liverpool opened easy at a decline of 22 points on Indian liquidation but recovered 8 points.

LATEST WEATHER OVER THE COTTON BELT.

Liverpool, Aug. 2.—Messrs. T. Smith and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"No rains, warmer. West Belt partly cloudy, balance Entire Belt generally fair."

points. Again Liverpool was easy at a decline of 18 points. There was some panic in the local market but which, on enquiry from reliable sources was found to be without foundation. The economic condition and firmness of money market forced liquidation and prices at 5 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J.A. 352

Broach A/M 373/8

Oomra D/J 338

Bengal D/J 299

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 2.—The forward market opened at Rs. 375/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and after declining Rs. 375 rates at 6.30 p.m. were as under. The market closed steady at the decline:

Broach J.A. 352 8 0

Broach A/M 373 8 0

Oomra D/J 341 0 0

Bengal D/J 302 8 0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 2.	
August	227.90—2.30
November	229.80—1.40
February	230.10—1.00

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, Aug. 2.	
Bengal Dec/Jan	290
Broach Apr/May	374
Broach July/Aug	356
Oomra Dec/Jan	339

SPOT RATE.

Bengal	301 294 287 279
S.P.	299 292 285 277
Rajputana	301 294 287 279
Broach	376 371 361 354
S.D.	371 366 359 352
P.A.	384 379 372 364
K.V.	367 362 357 350
Dholera	364 359 354 347
Kalajin	362 359 354 347
Qutch	367 362 355
Surat	427 422 417 412
Rajpipla	428 418 413 408
Navsari	447 442 437 432
Oomra No. 3	353 346 339 329
C.P. No. 1	375 368 361 351
C.P. No. 2	364 357 350 340
Khandesh	
Mythia	361 356 349 342
Southern	376 366 356
Comptah	

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 2.	
100 Ralli Bros.	Africa 440
200 Forbes & Co.	Khangaoon 280
200 Do.	Mulkapur 287
300 A. Damodar	Darwah 300
200 Japan & Co.	Broach 356
200 Do.	Wun 345
200 Do.	Arvi 341
200 Do.	Anjangaon 313
200 Vardhaman Bros.	Parbhani 273
200 Do.	Bhavnagar 240
200 Oshoburin & Co.	Dholera 349
200 Prefad Mill	Bagalkot 340
100 Forbes & Co.	Hapur 288
100 Japan T. & Co.	Sargodha 567

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 2.	
Castor seeds September delivery opening	Rs. 48/14; lowest Rs. 48/11/6; closing Rs. 49/2/6.
Castor seeds May delivery opening	Rs. 47/14; lowest Rs. 47/13; closing Rs. 48/4/4.
Cotton seeds January delivery opening	Rs. 4/9; closing Rs. 4/9/3.
Groundnut seeds February delivery opening	Rs. 35/5/5; highest Rs. 55/11; lowest Rs. 55/3; closing Rs. 55/11.

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 2.	
London Ready	27 4 0
London Forward	27 4 0
American Cent	54 8 0
China Opening	2 8 4
China Closing	2 8 4
Ready	62 2 0

Op. Hi. Lo. Now.	
1 Sawan	62 2 62 4 61 15 62/
2 Sawan	62 3 62 5 62 62 1/
Tejmundi	0/14/0
Bhadon	62 3 62 5 62 62 1/
Tejmundi	1/4

Tone of Silver—Firm, India bought, India and China sold. Market closed with buyers at 1/16 above the quotation.

GOLD.

Ready	
1 Sawan	21 7 6
2 Sawan	21 7 3
National City	21 7 9
N. Manordas	21 8 6
N. Motilal	21 7 6

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Aug. 2.—B C RATE:—T T 1/5 27/32 D D 1/5 7/8.

LONDON:—Banks selling T T 1/5 7/8 Aug. Banks selling D D 1/5 29/32.

Banks selling T T 1/5 29/32 Sept. Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16 Oct. Banks buying T T 1/5 29/32.

Banks buying D D 1/5 15/16. Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32 3 Mails. Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 Aug./Sept.

NEW YORK:—B O T T 277-1/2. Banks selling T T 277. Banks buying T T 275-3/4.

Banks buying 3 Mos 271-1/2. PARIS:—Banks selling D D 922.

Banks buying D D 934. Banks buying 3 Mos 950. JAPAN:—Banks selling T T 125-1/4.

Banks buying 60 Days 122-1/4. HONGKONG:—Banks selling D D 139.

SHANGHAI:—Banks selling D D 182. SINGAPORE:—Banks selling D D 155-3/4.

JAVA:—Banks selling D D 90-1/4. CROSS RATES:—New York—London 4.85 9/16 1st inst.

Shanghai—London 2/8 5/16 2nd inst. London—Japan 1/10 5/16 1st inst.

London—Paris 124.05 1st inst. London—Belgium 34.90 1st inst.

London—Switzerland 25.21 1st inst. London—Italy 92.85 1st inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange—Quiet. Gold 64-11-1/2 1st inst.; 64-11-1/2 31st. ulto.

Silver London Ready 27-1/4 1st inst.; 27-3/8 31st ulto.

Silver London Forward 27-1/4 1st inst.; 27-3/8 31st ulto.

Silver New York Ready 59-1/2 1st inst.; 59-5/8 31st ulto.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 9/32 per cent 1st inst.; 4 9/32 per cent 31st ulto.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 4-1/2 per cent 1st inst.; 4 7/16 per cent 31st ulto.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.

Money—Inter Bank Call 3 per cent. 3 mos. 2-1/2 per cent. 6 mos. 3-1/2 per cent. 12 mos. 4-1/4 per cent.

Tone—Easy. SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 2.—Ready prices have dropped by about 2 annas per cwt. Our Forward Market has also ruled weak to-day by evidencing a drop of about 2 annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 13/10 per cwt. Transshipment Rs. 8/7 per cwt. F B H. S. S. Home Field Rs. 8/5 per cwt. F B H.

S. S. Dogra Rs. 8/5-1/2 per cwt. F B H. Shipment July Rs. 8/5 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment August Rs. 8/5-1/2 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment September Rs. 8/5-1/2 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment Oct/Dec Rs. 8/6-1/2 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment Jan/March Rs. 8/9-1/2 per cwt. F B H.

Tone:—Weak.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, August 1.	
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes.	
Shipment sellers August 47	
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes.	
Shipment sellers August 46/9	
Wheat, South Australian.	
Shipment sellers August 47/3	
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.	
Shipment nominal value August 46/6	

STOCKS AND SHARES.

GENERAL DECLINE IN PRICES

TIRED LONG LIQUIDATION

Bombay, Aug. 2.—The share market opened steady but in response to heavy fall in raw cotton prices, there was considerable selling pressure and prices registered a sharp fall. Bombay Burnah shares ruled weak. Hydros were quiet. There was considerable decline in Tata Iron shares on long liquidation. Cement shares were easy. To-day's fluctuations were as under:—

B. Dyeing 882/8, 872/8, 873/8.	India Bank 93 12, 94.
Fazal 860, 861-1/4, 850.	Central Bank 25 10, 25 14.
Pearl 56 1/4, 55 3/4, 55 1/2.	Andhra Valley Ord. 702/8, 700.
Century 405, 400, 401 1/4.	Indian Bleaching 241 1/4, 238 1/2.
Tata Iron Defd. 273 1/2, 275, 63 2, 261 1/2.	Trams 151 1/4, 150 1/2.
Tata Ordinary 75 1/4, 75 1/2, 73 1/2, 74.	Bombay Steams 288 1/2, 283 1/2.
Alecek 365/8, 353 1/2, 355.	Bundi 24 10, 24 6.
Bombay Burnah 790, 782/8.	Indian Cement 362/8, 358 1/2.
Maneckji Petit 1470, 1475.	

COTTON.

COTTON MILLS. Bombay, Aug. 2.

Paid up.	
100 Ahmed. Advance	382 8 0
50 Apollo	7 0 0
500 Bombay Cotton	241 4 0
200 Bombay Dyeing	873 12 0
200 Fazalbhoy	851 4 0
250 Century	401 4 0
100 Colaba Land	131 4 0
500 Central India Pref	486 4 0
100 Corla	160 0 0
100 Crescent	157 8 0
250 Currum	190 0 0
500 David	240

BOMBAY CITY
AND SUBURBS.ENGAGEMENTS.
TO-DAY.

Harwood League—Attached Section vs. Colaba United, Coopers 5-30 p.m.
Harwood League—Derby Club vs. Police Oval 5-30 p.m.

OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY,
BOMBAY.

The sixth clinical meeting of the Ophthalmological Society, Bombay, will be held to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. in the premises of the A. M. Chamarbagwalla Free Ophthalmic Hospital, when some interesting cases will be shown and discussed.

MUNICIPAL WORKMEN'S UNION.

A general meeting of the Mukadams of Road Department of Bombay Municipality will be held to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. at the open ground near the Union's Office under the presidency of Mr. Jhabvala. Messrs. Nimker, Dange, Mirajker, Pangarkar will speak. All the Mukadams of Road Department are requested to attend.

NEW PORT TRUSTEE.

Colonel N. M. Geoghegan, D.S.O., is appointed to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay vice Major-General G. A. Weir, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., with effect from the date on which the latter relinquished command of the Bombay District.

BOMBAY YOUTHS' TREK TO
MILL AREA.

The members of the Bombay Youth League will go on a visit to the parts affected by the Bombay Textile Mill Strike to get first-hand information about their condition. All those desirous of joining the party are requested to meet at the Grant Road Station at 7 a.m. on Sunday, the 5th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan line S.S. "Macilvarith" arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of July 31st.

The Clan line S.S. "Harmodius" arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of July 31st.

ENGLISH MAIL STEAMER.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaiser-i-Hind" with the Mails from Bombay of the 28th ultimo arrived at Aden at 6 a.m. on the 2nd instant and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Malwa" with the mails from London of the 26th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 9-30 a.m. on the 1st instant and left there at 3-30 p.m. the same day.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" with the mails from Bombay of the 21st ultimo arrived at Port Said at 4-30 a.m. on the 1st instant and left there at 11-30 a.m. the same day.

The B. I. S.S. "Dumana" which left Bombay on the 6th ultimo, arrived London on the morning of the 1st instant.

MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the "Mayor's Relief Fund for Children" called in the Corporation Hall for Saturday, the 4th instant at 12 noon (B.T.) will not be held that day but will be held in the Corporation Hall on Monday the 6th instant at 2-21 p.m. (B.T.).

The following further donations, in addition to Rs. 43,668 already announced, have been promised towards the Fund:—

Previously announced	Rs. 43,668
Mr. Jivatram Pratapsi	Rs. 501
Total	Rs. 44,169

BOMBAY STUDENTS' PROTEST
AGAINST BANGALORE FIRING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League a public meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. at the Students' Brotherhood to protest against the firing on students who were going in a procession at Bangalore, demanding the authorities to reinstate the religious symbol of Ganapati which was removed from its places against their wishes. Mr. B. G. Kher will preside and other prominent speakers will speak on the occasion.

BENGALI YOUTH ARRESTED

ALLEGED TO BE CONNECTED WITH
REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2. According to the "Statesman" an important development regarding revolutionary movement in Bengal are expected as a result of the disclosures by a young Bengali student in Chittagong.

The arrest of a youth named Sachindra Mohan Chakravarti followed the accidentally self-inflicted wound from a revolver bullet. While handling the weapon which was fully loaded, Chakravarti pressed the trigger and a bullet wounded him in the cheek. He was arrested and was charged with possessing firearms without license and conspiracy. He admitted his connection with the revolutionary party and made certain disclosures to the police.—A. P.

HIGH COURT

"MOTHER UNFIT TO BE
GUARDIAN"HINDU GIRLS TO LIVE IN
CONVENTTWINS EXAMINED IN CHAMBER
BY JUDGE

The Hon. Mr. Justice Wadia in the High Court heard an interesting petition filed by one Chhaganlal Jadhavji Ganjhi, under the Guardians and Wards Act, in the matter of Hemlata and four other minor girls.

The minors are the daughters of the late Mr. Devkaran Nanji, a prominent merchant of Bombay, by the respondent Manikoverbai who was his third wife. He died in October, 1922, leaving three sons by his previous two wives, and the widow Manikoverbai and her five daughters. Shortly after his death, Manikoverbai was delivered of twin-girls, and she conspired with one Gordhandas Parsottandas and another Bhatia, to substitute a male child for the girls with a view to claiming for the son a share in the estate of her deceased husband's estates. For this, she was sentenced, at the High Court Sessions in October, 1922, to one year's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, and Gordhandas was sentenced to 2-1/2 years and a fine of Rs. 4,930.

Manikoverbai was released from jail in September, 1924, after which she lived with her brother Chhaganlal. By a consent decree dated October, 1924, Chhaganlal was appointed the guardian of her five minor daughters, and her step-sons agreed to give Rs. 375 for maintenance and education of the minors, and Rs. 250 for her own maintenance.

Subsequently, Manikoverbai had a dispute with her brother Chhaganlal and she went to live in a separate house with her minor daughters. Chhaganlal then made this present petition resigning his guardianship, and praying that a fit and proper person be appointed as guardian. He also took out a rule of "Habeas Corpus", calling upon Manikoverbai why she should not give up the custody of the minors whom she had illegally taken away from Chhaganlal's guardianship.

Mr. Justice Datar who had originally heard this petition made a provisional order directing the minors to be kept at the Vanita Vishram (Home for Hindu Women) at Sandhurst Road, under the charge of the Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Naniben Gajjar, who was appointed provisional guardian.

DAUGHTERS SNATCHED AWAY
FROM MOTHER.

While the minors were at the Vanita Vishram, they twice went away to their mother, and had to be taken back to the Vanita Vishram by a bailiff under the orders of the Court.

The petition now came for final hearing before Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia.

Mr. G. C. O'Gorman, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors, appeared for the petitioner, Chhaganlal. Mr. V. G. Dalvi with Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Role and Co., Solicitors, represented the respondent, Manikoverbai, who applied for her appointment as the guardian.

During the protracted hearing of the case, Manikoverbai, Mr. Pranlal (her step-son), Mrs. Naniben Gajjar, and other witnesses were examined. The Judge also examined in his Chamber two of the minors.

It was contended on behalf of Manikoverbai that under the Hindu Law the mother was the natural guardian of her children. She alleged that the minors were not well-treated at Vanita Vishram, and in case she herself was not appointed the guardian, she prayed that the minors should be kept at the Panchgani Convent School. If Rs. 375 was not adequate for their expenses at Panchgani she offered to pay Rs. 100 from her own allowance of Rs. 250 to meet the extra expenses of the children at there.

Manikoverbai also objected to the appointment of her step-son, Mr. Pranlal, as the guardian, on the ground that he and his family were hostile to her and the minors.

Manikoverbai's appointment as guardian was objected to by the other side on the ground that she was living an unchaste life with Gordhandas with whom she had resumed her illicit relations after his release from jail. It was contended that the minors' character and future life would be adversely influenced by living with Manikoverbai. Mr. Pranlal was willing to keep the minors and do everything possible for the minors' interests and welfare.

His Lordship, delivering judgment, observed that in a case like this the paramount consideration was the welfare of the minors. Under the Hindu Law, the mother was the natural guardian of her children, but that right was forfeited when the mother, by reason of her character, was unfit to be the guardian.

MOTHER UNFIT TO BE GUARDIAN. His Lordship believed the evidence of Mr. Pranlal who had told the truth in a straightforward manner, as also of the other witnesses in preference to that of Manikoverbai. His Lordship held that Manikoverbai was unfit to be the guardian of the minors. His Lordship also did not believe the allegations of Manikoverbai against Mrs. Naniben Gajjar and Mr. Pranlal.

MILL-OWNERS' "RUSE"

"DON'T FALL VICTIMS TO IT"

STRIKERS NOT TO REJOIN

A mass meeting of the mill strikers was held at Kalachowki on Wednesday morning to consider the announcement of the mill-owners to open mills in different groups. Several leaders addressed the meeting and advised the strikers to hold on till October and not to go to work. They advised them to picket the mills more vigorously from Monday and urge their comrades not to fall victims to the ruse of the mill-owners.

WOMAN PICKET FINED.

Anusayabai, a woman picket, was placed before Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai charged with assaulting a Parsi clerk on Tuesday last near Bombay Cotton Mills. The accused pleaded not guilty but the Magistrate convicted the accused on evidence and fined her Rs. 15.

G. I. P. RACE-SPECIALS

AMENITIES FOR SPORTSMEN

What does Poona do when it rains? "Well, she reigns", says the wag, but the pun, though slightly facetious, is nevertheless true because Poona reigns at the season as the capital not only of our administrators and politicians but of all sportsmen. Administrators and politicians have their own sport in the Secretariat and the Council-Chamber, but it is probably not more engrossing than the great sport of racing that opens on the 4th of August.

Bombay and Poona are on the friendliest terms during the sporting season. The Summer Meeting this year comprises five days, the Autumn Meeting two days and with seven cards thrown in between, we have an ample prospect of fourteen days of racing entertainment. Weeks before the opening day, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway which serves the route is busy arranging facilities for race-goers from Bombay. The advertisement we publish elsewhere gives in brief the traffic facilities of the season, and it is perhaps worth while keeping a cutting, as the references will be found pretty complete for the use of Bombay people.

Besides the normal train-services linking Bombay with Poona, there are three race-specials run for the benefit of turf-patrons from Bombay. Return-fares are quoted at concession-rates to enable all classes of passengers to visit the course and get back in the shortest time and at the lowest cost. Tickets are available inclusive of gate money which is a convenience anticipated by the Railway and the Turf Club acting in cooperation. No class is neglected. The third-class special starts from Victoria Terminus at 8-55 and reaches Poona at 12-57; the second-class special leaves at 9-40, arriving at Poona at 13-26; and the first-class special leaves at 10-10, reaching Poona at 13-56. There are restaurant cars attached to the trains, the catering arrangements on the third-class special being considerably provided in separate cars for the service of Hindus and Muslims. The return-journeys are also scheduled on the same lines and with the same facilities. The timings have been widely advertised through posters, booklets and newspapers, so that he who misses the treat will have only himself to blame.

Mention should be made of the special week-end express of the season enabling the Bombay businessmen to have a lengthier relaxation without prejudice to their office-work. A special week-end express will run from tomorrow (Friday) leaving Victoria Terminus at 18-30 and reaching Poona at 22-30. On Sunday the ticket-holders leave Poona after a two days' rest, starting at 19-30 in the evening and returning to Bombay at 23-40. It allows of a night's rest before work on Monday. This week-end express runs throughout the season.

Manikoverbai against Mrs. Naniben Gajjar and Mr. Pranlal.

GIRLS TO BE KEPT IN CONVENT.

In view of the several considerations urged on behalf of Manikoverbai, his Lordship directed that the minors should be kept at the Panchgani Convent School, appointing the Lady Superintendent of the School as the guardian. Manikoverbai was directed to give an undertaking to pay the additional expenses in terms of her offer. His Lordship directed that a Brahmin cook should be engaged for the minors at Panchgani School, and all arrangements should be made for them to observe their Hindu custom and religion.

His Lordship further held that these proceedings were taken by the petitioner "bona fide" in the interests of the minors, and his costs should be paid from the Rs. 375 per month which was directed to be paid to Manikoverbai as the minors' allowance for the period from April, 1927 to March, 1928, during which the minors lived with her. Manikoverbai was ordered to bear her own costs. Mr. N. H. Moos was appointed the guardian of the minors' property.

POONA RACES

SUMMER MEETING: 1ST DAY

ACCEPTANCES

The following are acceptances for the first day's races to be run at Poona on Saturday:—

THE ALEPPO PLATE (Div. I).—Distance 6 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in the 3rd class. W.A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st March 1927, once 7 lbs. twice 12 lbs; oftener, 16 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14-0 hands and under 4 lbs.

Mahdeur 9-10, Nofal 9-6, Monday 7-1, Good Gold 9-10, Sir Jahan 9-6, Grey Master 9-6, Ruffe 7-12, Rose (late Al Kameen) 7-1, Akra 9-6, Zalmulk 9-6, Garibaldi 9-6, My Bow 9-6, Hazal 9-3, Prince Rufus 9-2, Dilawar Beg 9-2, Maharaja 9-1, Valentino 9-1, Sardar 8-12, Alder II 8-12, Karikata 8-10, Rokis 8-10, Sultan Khan 8-8, Black King 8-8, Golden Sun 8-4, Joyfuss 8-4, Tai 8-2, Salim 7-12, Radha 7-4, Blarritz 7-1.

THE ALEPPO PLATE (Div. II).—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in the 3rd class. W.A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st March 1927, once 7 lbs. twice 12 lbs; oftener 16 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14-0 hands and under 4 lbs.

Saifalman 9-1, Prince Charlie 9-0, Gurma 8-11, August 8-10, July 7-12, Krishan II 8-10, Butterfly 8-10, Namoo 8-10, Moonlight 8-10, Mareoni 8-6, Hongkong 8-6, Platinum 8-4, Tiger 8-4, Naje 8-4, Nsservan 8-4, Subam 8-2, Sooraj 8-2, Lahoo 7-1, Furdoun 8-2, Songs of Araby 8-2, Fed 8-2, Good Surprise 8-0, May 7-12, Saad Beg 7-12, Mahboob 7-12, Arden 7-12, Girgoot 7-12, Rukh Rustom 7-12, Anai 7-12, Try to Win 7-8.

THE ALEPPO PLATE (Div. III).—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in the 3rd class. W.A. reduced 7 lbs.

Variety 9-3, Wednesday 9-2, Saturday 8-8, Grande 9-1, Nassima 8-11, Tahamtan 8-2, Roseoff 8-0, Edward 8-10, Milkizman 8-10, Ayloun 8-8, Vibgyor 8-4, Bahranba 7-1, Prince Edward 8-4, Yoxou 8-4, Sarhan II 8-4, Raza Khan 8-4, Adham Pasha 8-4, Settler 8-4, Hyzoom 8-2, Venture 8-2, Deauville (late Girifan) 8-2, Silver Light 8-2, Hyder 7-12, Ismail Beg 7-11, Great Power 7-12, Seewan 7-12, Topsy Turvy 8-4, Katanka 7-8, Zafar 7-8, Good Time 7-1.

THE C. B. TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 350.

A handicap for Country-breds.
Steel Blue 10-2, Prince Arthur 9-5, Jayakumar 9-3, The Duke 9-0, Tripoli 9-0, Our Laddie 8-12, Sans Parle 8-6, Allegory 8-11, Authority 8-2, Allamah 8-0, Dunya 8-0, Dry Sugar 8-0, Swank 8-0, Shevanti 7-2, Radha Devi 7-2, Old Lady Foot 8-0, Sivaji 7-3, Don't Hurt 7-2, Canberga 6-12, Sunbeam 6-12.

THE ROYSTON PLATE (Div. I).—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in the 3rd and 4th classes.

Tycho 9-7, Coster Boy 9-3, Jovial William 9-2, Theona 7-10, Ravenstone 8-1, Alpine 8-8, Co-Respondent 8-7, Lucky Lad 8-5, Bonaparte 8-1, Killaloo 8-1, Royal Gem 8-1, Sir Tristram 7-13, Sunnymoon 7-11, Philippa of Hainault 7-4, Fireaway 7-6.

THE ROYSTON PLATE (Div. II).—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in the 3rd and 4th classes.

Well Copped 9-7, Dalcassian 7-12, King's Heron 7-8, Ian Ban 9-4, Prose and Verse 9-2, Gamvros 8-12, Blyth Bachelor 8-12, Hue and Cry 8-5, Brannockstown 8-10, Shiva Kumar 8-7, Kilback 8-6, Jublant 8-5, Stormont 8-2, Tusculum 7-10, Absorbent 7-4.

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE (Div. II).—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 350. A handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd classes.

Red Flag 9-0, Selman 8-12, Mahfouz 8-12, Gosub 8-11, Nonan 8-11, Apples 8-10, Kadoor Beg 8-8, Shamatzaman 8-9, Waterloo II 8-7, Azedin 8-7, Dawood 8-6, Mukden 8-6, Ferdinand 8-5, Sinnar 8-4, Amood 8-4, France 7-13, Gooliab 7-13, Hatchel 7-10, Orange Prince 7-8, Fairdops 7-7.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 750. Terms for horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 5,000 or over after 31st March 1925. W.A. reduced 5 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st March, 1926, of a flat race value of Rs. 4,000 or over, once 5 lbs; twice 10 lbs; oftener 14 lbs. Allowance—Maidens, 3 years old 7 lbs, Maidens, 4 years old and upwards 10 lbs.
Ariette 9-8, Flying Steve 9-3, Puffin 8-12,

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1928.



According to a Press report His Excellency the Governor of Bengal made in the course of his lengthy platitudinous homily to the members of his Legislative Council the following thoroughly unplatitudinous observation.

"At the present rate of increase now operating, the number of 16 (now in detention) should be gradually reduced, if not wiped out, in the course of a few weeks."

Now, what does the man mean by saying "if not wiped out"? Are the sixteen to be wiped out "in the course of a few weeks"? But, of course, gubernatorial phraseology even if it passes through the watchful eyes of Secretaries, is likely to be misleading in metaphors.

The gems of co-operation—wisdom that fell in the Council Hall at Poona on the day when the Bombay Legislative Council was asked to stultify itself are many in number and varied in their attraction and brilliance.

But Bole Bahadur, who would have been Sir S. Bole, had he only meant to aspire for Knighthood, much earlier than Sir Vasantrao should be awarded the first prize in the Co-operation hymn singing competition.

According to him the opinion of Sir Dinshaw Wacha had greater weight than

Prose and Verse 8-12, Ardley 8-12, Deltos 8-12, Live Wire 8-12, Vikramsinh 8-12, Shauwaz 8-2, Blanchailles 8-2, Eastern Bloom 7-10, Roulette II 7-6.

THE BEGINNERS' PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. Terms for horses which have not won a flat race 10 lbs.

Tradition 9-8, Sadir 9-8, Eddy 8-12, Woer 8-12, Pensicola 8-12, Crab Apple 8-12, Absorbent 8-12, Beaver Puff 8-12, Ravenstone 8-11, Ayaz 8-2, Chareha 8-2, Calcutta 8-1, Blanchailles 8-1, Mario 7-12.

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE (Div. I).—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 750. A handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd classes.

Lucky Star 9-8, Ghazwan 9-0, Rubdan 8-10, Robert 8-11, Manek Beg 8-7, Avar 8-6, Gog 8-5, Sheema 8-1, Savage 8-0, Belan 7-13, Mashalla 7-6, Tyrant 7-4, Telafar 7-4, Arab Prince 7-4, Some Surprise 7-3, Hamoud 7-2, Zulu 7-0.

KILLED ON RAILS

Mahadeo Gopal, a jointman of the B. and C. I. Railway, was crossing the railway lines at Parel when he was knocked down by an engine. He was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where he died subsequently.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

LATEST COTTON
QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.
NEW YORK.

Aug. 2.	19.34
Previous closing rate	19.34
To-day's opening rate	19.42
Difference	+ .08
To-day's closing rate	19.16
Difference	— .18

LIVERPOOL.

Aug. 2.	10.38
Previous closing rate	10.38
To-day's opening rate	10.16
Difference	— .22
To-day's closing rate	10.20
Difference	— .18

Broach expectation ... 368 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

London, Aug. 2.	Rs. a p.
Silver ready	27 4 0
Silver forward	27 4 0
Tone of Market.—Quiet.	Unchanged.

BOMBAY PRICES:

Bombay, Aug. 2.	Rs. a p.
1st Settlement	62 0 0
2nd Settlement	62 1 0

that of one thousand Parsis put together. Here is a regular arithmetical exercise in the evaluation of political ability. One Sir Dinshaw Wacha equal to 1,000 Parsis. One Bole equal to ———!

But I admire Mr. Bole for his frank recognition of the fact that Tilak was "with the backward classes in political matters." It was a valuable bit of opportune information and nullifies the effusion of Sir Vasantrao that the Lokamanya would have cared to co-operate with an A.E. White Commission. As a champion of Freedom for the backward classes he would have, had he been spared to us, raised such an agitation the moment the Commission insult was inflicted on India, that our Vasantraos would have quailed before it and kept a convenient silence.

The voting in the Council on Sir Chulihal's resolution showed that the two Ministers put into their position of power by the Coalition Nationalist Party cared more for their jobs than for the displeasure of the Party.

The position of Manvi Rafuddin Ahmed has always been well defined. He is the steadfast servant of the bureaucracy. But Dewan Bahadur Desai and Mr. G. B. Pradhan have flouted parliamentary traditions and demands of public decency by going against the declared wishes of their Party. They knew that a vote of censure on this issue would not be passed by the present servile Council, but they would be dismissed by the Governor if they asserted their country's self-respect.

Nurse: "I wonder who it was who never folded up his clothes when he went to bed?"
Tommy: "Adam!"

MYSTERIOUS DEATHS

MAN AND WOMAN FOUND
DEAD

SENSATION AT CHOWPATY

There was a considerable excitement at Chowpaty on Wednesday afternoon over the death of a man and a woman who were quite healthy and strong till 3 p.m. but were found dead in the room after an hour. It appeared Papaya, a motor driver was living with his wife Sitabai in a shed at Chowpaty.

A cleaner named Parmeshwar also stayed with them. They were all hale and hearty till afternoon, but about 4 p.m. Sitabai and Parmeshwar were found lying unconscious in the shed. They were removed to the J. J. Hospital where they were declared to be dead.

At an inquest held by the Coroner, the Police Surgeon opined that death in the case of both persons was due to cyanide poisoning. A bottle containing cyanide was found in the room. Evidence was led to show that the deceased had no cause to commit suicide.

The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

FOOT-BALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE

The match between the Warwicks and Royal Artillery yesterday was an interesting and exciting game, and though the latter lost by a penalty goal, they fully extended their opponents, and it would not have been more than they deserved had they shared points. They put up a great game and though the pace set was a fast one, they were able to maintain it throughout. Their goalie gave a splendid exhibition and was responsible for several fine saves.

The Warwicks, on the other hand, had a bad day. Many of their best shots missed by inches and the ball seemed to roll unkindly for them. They set up a steady pressure, and against this the gunners adopted sudden raiding tactics. By prompt tackling they managed to put the nippy Warwicks' forwards off their game, and consequently the interval arrived with a blank score sheet. The second half was almost a repetition of its predecessor, and as time drew on, it looked as though the match would end in a draw. Unfortunately for the Gunners, however, one of their defenders handled in the fatal area, and the resulting penalty kick gave the R. A. goalkeeper no chance. The Artillery made some dangerous raids, but their opponents held out and the end came with the Warwicks leading by their only goal.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1928.

SERVILITY & FLUNKYISM

The Bombay Legislative Council is the most unpatriotic body in the country and its decision last evening to co-operate with the Simon Commission was a foregone conclusion and in accord with its inglorious tradition of servility and flunkysim. The discussion on Sir Chunilal Mehta's resolution followed familiar lines. The same old arguments were advanced for or against the Commission that have been worn out threadbare these nine months or more. This was inevitable in the circumstances. The monotony of the debate, however, was relieved by a few outspoken speeches and a few others that were ludicrously subservient to Government. Sir Chunilal was conscious of a weak case and made no attempt to dress it up. He only reviewed well-known facts about the appointment of the Commission and the terms it had offered to the Councils. He did not say one word to show that he approved of the Committee he proposed and he made no reply to the debate. Several members noticed that he did his work in a "half-hearted" manner and several more wondered why he undertook it at all. But all enjoyed Mr. Nariman's joke that it was Sir Chunilal's "painful duty" to move the resolution. The latter could well have made out some plausible case but probably he left that work for tried agents who would not mind saying things which he would blush to say. But his sponsoring of the resolution itself is a proof, if proof was needed, that office under the present system of Government corrupts the mentality so efficiently as to make the holder of it unresponsive to the call of patriotism. This was even more strikingly demonstrated by the performance of Sir Ghulam Hoosain Hidayatullah and Moulvi Rafuddin Ahmed. Besides, the best part of Government's work was done before the debate began. His Excellency the Governor is reported to have watched the proceedings for a considerable time on Wednesday. We do not yet know whether he was present at voting time.

So far as arguments were concerned, the Nationalists had easily the best of it; but we grant that in the Council as at present constituted arguments are not everything. Mr. R. G. Pradhan inaugurated the opposition, made one of the best reasoned speeches. He made out that the Commission was unconstitutional, composed of "conspicuous mediocrities", and was a "downright national insult." But his arguments seemed to have as little success with Government men as the lamb in the story had in reasoning with the wolf. In a brief but forceful speech Mr. P. J. Marzban said that the utter exclusion of Indians from the Commission was like treating Indians as "pariahs" in their own country, but he naturally despaired of converting such of his colleagues as had failed to realise the gravity of the insult. Mr. J. B. Petit spoke in the same strain and, referring to some cheap sneers at Non-co-operation, spiritedly retorted that "it was the people in power who were non-co-operating with Indians." What right, he asked, had these people in power to sit in judgment over India's destiny, people who had deliberately flouted pub-

lic opinion in this country? Mr. Lalji Narani spoke the blunt truth when he declared that the Commission was the result of a conspiracy in England to keep India as a preserve for exploitation. Mr. Nariman was, as usual, outspoken and relentless in his opposition. He said the present Council was hardly an appropriate place to gauge the depth of public feeling in the country against the Commission. He had, of course, in mind the way the Council was adulterated with official nominations and manipulation of votes. He challenged the mover of the resolution to have it passed at any public meeting or in any fully-representative assembly. He was certain that the resolution would be summarily thrown out. Government were equally certain. That is why they clung to official votes and those of the henchmen they could whistle to their side. Mr. Rieu waxed eloquent about the duty of members to represent their constituents before the Commission. But let alone the constituents who had expressed themselves unmistakably for boycott, the Government dared not leave the decision even in the hand of the elected members of the Council. Generally, the Parsi members showed how even a small community could hold its own against other communities without seeking special favours or pocketing national insults. Mr. Marzban declared that the Parsis would never beg for gifts from the Commission when their sister communities were unanimously boycotting the Commission. Mr. Husseinbhai Lalji, Mr. Hussainali Rahimtoola and Mr. Mahomed Baloch ably represented the Nationalist Muslim group. The last-named warned the country, and the Muslims in particular, against putting faith in a Government that had been persistently fooling this country by false promises made half-heartedly. He doubted if the Sind Zamindars were better custodians of Muslim interests than those stalwart Muslims like Mr. Jinnah, Sir Ali Imam and many others who had boycotted the Commission.

It was remarkable that some of those who supported the resolution agreed that the exclusion of Indians was a blunder and an insult. But they seemed to have thought that it was discreet to pocket the insult and make the best of a bad job. Mr. Noor Mohamed went so far as to say that personally he was not against Non-co-operation and that the Muslim party in the Council would have readily joined the Hindus in the boycott if the latter had accepted Mr. Jinnah's Delhi proposals. But while he swore by Mr. Jinnah's proposals he would not follow his lead with regard to the boycott. It is curious, to put it mildly, that though the Congress has accepted Mr. Jinnah's proposals, Mr. Noor Mohamed would desert both the Muslim League and the Congress and trust to the mercy of a foreign Commission. Rao Sahab D. R. Patil also agreed that the exclusion of Indians was a blunder and a humiliation, but he thought it wise to calculate the imaginary gains and losses from a boycott and feared that, if he boycotted the Commission, Parliament would say: "You don't deserve to have more reforms." Mr. Jadhav having for several months sat on the fence and manipulated the Kalyan Conference, of course, supported the resolution. But he could have done so without defaming the Non-Brahmin community, the overwhelming bulk of which has expressed itself emphatically in favour of boycotting the Commission.

But maintained their tradition of tenacity, but it was reserved for Khan Bahadur Bhutto to surpass himself and every other supporter of the resolution. He thought that the exclusion of Indians was "the greatest service to India"; for if Hindus and Muslims had been included in the Commission, they would probably have been "tearing each other's hair." Mr. Husseinbhai Lalji felt scandalised at this remark and asked the Khan Bahadur how he could consistently support a joint Committee if Indians could not get on on the Commission? But the Khan Bahadur is better left alone, to be appreciated, if at all, by officials. It is unnecessary to review the debate further except to draw attention to the unpatriotic speeches of Sir Ghulam Hoosain and Moulvi Rafuddin Ahmed and the no less reprehensibly unpatriotic conduct of the two Ministers, Mr. Harilalbhai Desai and Mr. Pradhan. The speeches of the Muslim members of the Government were unworthy of their community and an outrage on their country's honour. The Hindu Sabha fanatics do not realise the wisdom of meeting the legitimate demands of the Muslims. But the only manly response to their recalcitrant attitude which Muslims, alive to their traditions, can give, is to rely on themselves and continue to press the justice of their case until it is accepted and not to resort to the cowardly tactics of grovelling before the stranger within the gates who stands between them both and freedom. Apart, of course, from the fact that the Congress, which speaks for Hindus with a greater authority than the Hindu Sabha, has supported the Muslim claims, action such as that which Sir Ghulam Hoosain and his "alter ego", Moulvi Rafuddin, ask their co-religionists to adopt is one which will make every true Muslim not only in this country but also in Turkey, in Persia and in Afghanistan hang down his head in shame. For any group of individuals who presume to safeguard their interest by selling their country deserve condemnation at the hands of patriots all the world over. But, fortunately, Sir Ghulam Hoosain and Moulvi Rafuddin do not speak for the community. They merely echoed the "Master's Voice" and in doing so betrayed their affinity to that inglorious tribe which has its conferrers in all subject countries and which regards posts under a foreign rule as more important than the self-respect of their country. The antecedents of Mr. Harilalbhai Desai and Mr. G. B. Pradhan had led us to hope that they would not easily include themselves in the same category. But strange are the transformations that the holding of office brings about. By not following the patriotic and courageous example of the ex-Ministers of Madras and the United Provinces, who refused to be party to their country's humiliation, not only have these two Ministers scandalously betrayed their country and proved ungrateful to those who placed them in their present position, but they have also shown themselves in their true colours as men whose action their fellow-countrymen may regard with no less contempt than that of the Jadhavs, the Bhuttos, the Rafuddins and the Dabholkars. For the rest the debate showed that almost every one seemed to have made up his mind about the resolution and, as our special representative points out in his message, Sir Chunilal observed silence because he was sure of his servile majority. It was, however, clear before it was voted upon, that there would be a majority against the resolution among elected members. The Nationalists satisfied with this moral victory, did not seem to worry much which way the technical victory went. They have the satisfaction of having asserted their country's self-respect against enemies within the camp and without.

LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT

Mr. V. N. Jog's resolution in the Council on the Land Revenue Policy of Government and the discussion on the resolution raise a number of vital issues of which the Bardoli issues form only a small part. In effect, the resolution disapproves of Government's proposed Land Revenue Bill and asks for a new Bill revised in consultation with non-official members of the Council. The present land revenue policy of Government is antiquated, inequitable, and arbitrary. Rao Bahadur Bhimabhai R. Naik was not far wrong when he observed that the present Land Revenue Code "empowered the Collector to do anything to the defaulting agriculturist except to hang him." From time to time the public agitated against one or another aspect of the policy and the Joint Parliamentary Committee recommended in 1919 that the land revenue assessment should be brought under closer legislative regulation. This recommendation was strongly endorsed by the Bombay Council in 1924 and a Committee was appointed to go into the question and make recommendations. The Committee accordingly made some important recommendations of which the most important one was to bring

INDIA'S AIR POLICY GROSSLY MISMANAGED

GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY AND PUBLIC APATHY

(BY PILOT.)

There is probably no more distressingly pathetic history of modern times than that of civil aviation in India. Grandiose schemes are talked about, elaborate preparations are said to have been made for the day when India is to have her civil air routes, and yet the country appears to be as far away from fruition of these "schemes" as she was when Mr. A. V. Roe started experimenting with the first "Avro" plane.

OPPORTUNITY MISSED.

It is true that India offers greater facilities for flying than any country in the world, but the opportunity has been ignored and, apart from expenditure on a Directorate of Civil Aviation, and the annual grants passed blindly by the Legislative Assembly for maintaining this Department, no decisive step has been taken to provide India with that which she most urgently requires.

The Government of India has given its assurance that flying in this country shall be maintained by Indians. For Indians, with Indian capital. This assurance has not been broken as, apart from private endeavour, India has neither aeroplanes, pilots, nor aviation companies.

Repeatedly statements have appeared in the Press, and elsewhere, that "in the near future" air routes are to be flown connecting Bombay with Karachi, Karachi with Calcutta, Calcutta with Delhi, and Bombay with Madras and Colombo. But where are the signs of realization of this development?

Apart from small aeroplanes owned by private enthusiasts there is not a single civil aeroplane in India capable of making one of these flights.

A PAPER SCHEME.

Some twelve months ago Colonel F. C. Sheldermine, Director of Civil Aviation, India and Burma, with Colonel Turner,

C.R.E., visited Calcutta and Rangoon.

They prospected a proposed seaplane service connecting these two ports. The result of their survey was published, and the public were led to believe that shortly a service would be opened. But even to-day there are no signs of the realization of this scheme.

It is probably true that the Directorate of Civil Aviation has collected valuable data concerning weather conditions, wind currents, monsoon conditions, and other factors. These would be of great value were practical flying in progress, but their value is nil when there is not a passenger machine in the country which can be flown. The plain facts of the case are that the Government of India cannot be bothered by civil aviation.

To placate public opinion the Civil Aviation Department has been established, and periodically publicity is given to a scheme which appears satisfactory, but which is not carried out.

In 1927 Sir Samuel Hoare landed in Delhi from Cairo. His flight was the first of a fortnightly service connecting Karachi with Cairo. Since then not another aeroplane of the service has been flown.

The excuse is Persia's refusal to allow British planes to fly over her territory. It is not stated, however, that had diplomacy and tact been used when the Persian question arose the restriction probably would have been immediately withdrawn.

It is stated that to float aviation companies much money is required, there must be good aerodromes, and ground organization must be perfected. The assertions are correct. But what has been done to provide India with civil aerodrome? Dum Dum is a civil aerodrome at Calcutta, but before it can become an

all weather landing ground thousands of rupees must be spent on levelling and the prevention of flooding. Has this been done? It has not. Is there any prospect of the immediate commencement of this important work? There is none.

Barmauli aerodrome at Allahabad is one of the finest landing grounds in the East. But drainage is necessary. Unnumbered minutes have been submitted concerning this urgent need. Colonel Turner inspected the ground—nearly a year ago—but nothing has been done.

Bombay aerodrome can only be used when effectively drained, owing to flooding by spring tides. But no attempt is being made to carry out this work.

It seems that the Government of India, having established its Directorate of Civil Aviation, is prepared to bury its head and take no further notice.

TILED ROOF WITHOUT WALLS.

The Department appears to have done little but expend its annual grant with unerring regularity, and then ask for more. The Director of Civil Aviation draws a large salary, his department costs money and civil flying gets little. It is patently obvious that office organization without aerodromes, aeroplanes, and with little prospects of attaining either is of little use to civil aviation development. It is equally obvious that unless some action is taken, and is taken very quickly the foreigner is going to come in and then it will be of little use to talk of civil aviation by Indians for Indians. There is no country in the world so backward as regards flying as India, but yet there appears to be no determined effort to make headway.

The mistake of generations has been made. It has been attempted to build the house of civil aviation from the top (Continued on page 5.)

Notes of the Day.

Marking Time.

Sir Austen Chamberlain's references to the Anti-War Pact in his speech in the Commons outlining the foreign policy of the British Government will leave the American enthusiasts for the Pact cold and produce amongst them a feeling of annoyance. So will public opinion in France and Germany, which shows a surprising enthusiasm now for the Pact proposals, regard the British Government's dilatory tactics in tackling the important question of naval disarmament on which depends very largely the realisation of the Kellogg scheme to eliminate war. So far Britain has shown that she is only willing to mark time and to procrastinate as much as she decently can in regard to this question of effective and progressive disarmament. Sir Austen Chamberlain's reference to the work of the Preparatory Commission on Naval Disarmament indicates that there is a divergence between two contending parties on that body. One holds that naval limitations should be by tonnage, the other demands reduction in the number of fighting vessels. On the question of reduction of submarines France, in particular, will always adopt a truculent and obstructive attitude. She will be the last Power to lose her superiority in this arm of naval warfare. So the British game is to tell other Powers to watch and wait patiently. Meanwhile she is busy strengthening and adding to her naval fortifications all over the world.

Effective Protest.

Mr. Saklatvala's spirited letter of protest to the Prime Minister pointing out that this year the Government and the Opposition had not shown any willingness to allow a full day's debate in Parliament on Indian affairs has had its effect. Indian affairs were to be discussed in Commons yesterday, Mr. Baldwin having at question time on Wednesday announced that the Opposition would initiate the debate on the second reading of the Appropriation Bill. That the legislators in Great Britain should be discussing, while dealing with an Appropriation Bill, one of Britain's greatest appropriations, the Dependence of India, is in the fitness of things. Very probably the anxiety on the part of Mr. Baldwin to placate Mr. Saklatvala at this eleventh hour was due to the fact that he boldly advised his countrymen to ignore the British Parliament as vigorously as the latter ignores them. The debate will, of course, give the usual indication that the majority of members of the Commons are indifferent to the needs of the Indian people, but the traditional farce of setting apart a day for discussing India is at least to be kept up.

Wanted An Explanation.

If the Free Press London correspondent's version of Lord Winterton's replies in the House of Commons regarding Bardoli is accurate, the Government of Bombay owe an explanation to the public regarding the grossly misleading reports

of State. Lord Winterton is reported to have said that the Bardoli peasants had insisted on the appointment of a non-official Committee of enquiry. There could be no greater perversion of truth. For, everyone knows that Mr. Vallabhbhai has time and again asked for a Committee nominated by Government and consisting of members commanding the confidence of both sides and, in his latest statement, has gone so far as to declare that he would not even insist on any non-officials being included in it. It is obvious that either Lord Winterton has relied on the misleading messages sent by the venacious Anglo-Indian correspondents of the British Press or that the Government of India officials in their cables to the Secretary of State have grievously blundered. Or is it that the Government of Bombay have not kept the Government of India and the Secretary of State correctly informed about the demands of the Bardoli Satyagrahis? Whoever is responsible for the mischievous representation, the object is quite clear and it is to stamper the British Government, who, of course, require little inducement for it, to embark on a policy of regression. We trust some member of the Legislative Council will ascertain by interpellation who is responsible for supplying the wrong information on which Lord Winterton's statement is obviously based.

Bijapur Teachers' Grievances.

We have received from the Bijapur Teachers' Association an appeal stating the grievances of the non-Lingayat teachers under the District School Board. It is alleged therein that non-Lingayat teachers, and Brahmins in particular have been treated for some time past most unjustly by the Board. It appears that a hundred aggrieved teachers appealed to the Director of Public Instruction. But as a result of this step, not only did they fail to obtain redress of their grievances, but they found themselves, it is alleged, more vindictively dealt with by the Board than before, several senior teachers being fined, degraded or suspended. As a last resort the aggrieved teachers now think of taking legal steps and call upon members of their profession to help them with moral and material support. If the grievances are just, as many of them appear to be, it is the duty of the Board to deal with them sympathetically rather than drive things to a crisis. If the trouble is an off-shoot of the Brahmin-non-Brahmin controversy, we would say to both the communities that it is dangerous to appeal to Government. The non-Brahmins have every right to safeguard by every legitimate means their social and economic status. But if any of them seek to oust or humiliate Brahmin teachers, they would be doing an injustice and a great disservice to their own community. We trust local leaders like Mr. Sardesai, M. L. C. and Mr. S. V. Kowajgi, who are respected by both communities, will not be able to bring about a just and

SETTLEMENT AT LAST!

VALLABHBHAI REACHES POONA TO-DAY

AGREEMENT TO BE RATIFIED NATION-WIDE AGITATION TELLS SURAT MEMBERS' SUCCESSFUL MISSION

(From Our Special Representative.)
(Through Telephone).

The wail and woe of the Bardoli peasants are at last nearing an end. The ultimatum that His Excellency gave to the Surat members of the Bombay Legislative Council in his inauguration address at the opening of the Poona Session of the Council was not the last word on the Bardoli question, for a speedy settlement of the question is well within sight. The consciousness of the justice of the cause of the Bardoli agriculturists, and the nation-wide support to their demand for a fresh enquiry with regard to the revision settlement have, it appears, made the Government take a longer view of the problem. The assiduous efforts to bring about an honourable settlement of the Bardoli tangle by the Surat members of the Council, notwithstanding the Governor's ultimatum, have begun to bear fruit. I am in a position to state that all contentious points which so far stood in the way of a settlement have been mutually agreed to. The Surat members who had gone to Bardoli to consult Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel have now returned to Poona. Mr. Patel himself is expected in Poona to-day. It is not certain whether he would see His Excellency, but there is no doubt that his visit is only formally to ratify the terms of settlement placed before him by the Surat members and to which he is said to have given his approval. An official communiqué of the terms will be issued after both parties have finally met. In the meantime the peace pourparlers are being continued with vigour.

SURAT, Aug. 2.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived this morning with Mrs. Gandhi and Mr. Mahadev Desai. They were received at the station by Miss Mithuben Petit and the local non-co-

MAHATMA GANDHI



Who has shifted his headquarters from Sabarmati to Bardoli.

rators. Mahatma Gandhi drove to Swaraj Ashram and rested a couple of hours and then entertained at eight o'clock for Bardoli. Enthusiastic crowds surrounded him to have a glimpse of him. Though the purpose of Gandhi's visit to Bardoli is kept very secret, yet it could be gauged from various enquiries in different quarters that he has shifted his headquarters to Bardoli.

Mr. Garrett, the newly appointed Collector of Surat, arrived from Ahmedabad by the same train and was received by Government officers. Mr. Hartshorne is leaving for Godhra on Sunday.—A. P.

"I CAME AS A SOLDIER"

BARDOLI'S GLORIOUS RECEPTION TO MAHATMA

SURAT, Aug. 2. Large crowds cheered Mr. Gandhi at Bardoli station though the people learnt about his coming to Bardoli only this morning. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel went to Chalthan to receive Mr. Gandhi and his party. Mr. Gandhi is staying at Hajnagar Ginning Factory building where he stayed in 1922.

Explaining his sudden arrival Mr. Gandhi said that on receiving Mr. Vallabhbhai's wire yesterday he decided to go. He added: "I came here as a soldier in obedience to orders."

Rajipoora and Syadala villagers' deputation saw Mr. Vallabhbhai to-day and assured him that they would be able to continue the struggle for two years. They also assured Mr. Gandhi that the whole Bardoli peasantry was prepared for any sacrifice.

VALLABHBHAI GOES TO POONA.

Mr. Vallabhbhai accompanied by Mr. Mahadev Desai arrived from Bardoli this evening. Interviewed Mr. Vallabhbhai

Mr. Dadoobhai Desai from Poona saying "Gujarat members request you to start immediately for Poona. Sir Chunilal desires you to stay with him."

Mr. Vallabhbhai further said that in reply to the above wire he had wired a reply stating "received your invitation on behalf of Gujarat members. Leaving to-night. Gladly accept Sir Chunilal's invitation. Please understand, am still convalescent. Will have to leave Poona Saturday noon latest in order reach Surat Sunday morning keep prior important engagements. Staying with Sir Chunilal."

Mr. Vallabhbhai left for Poona to-night with Mr. Mahadev Desai.—A. P.

"DO NOT TAKE A SINGLE WEAK STEP"

MAHATMA'S ADVICE TO M. L. C.'S.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—Sardar Sardul Singh is an esteemed worker. His open letter advising me to invite sympathetic civil disobedience for Bardoli demands a reply especially because it enables me to clear my own position.

THOSE DETERMINED PEASANTS

DEPUTATION TO GANDHIJI

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARDOLI, Aug. 2.

A deputation of peasants from Bajipura and Syadla waited on Mr. Vallabhbhai this morning requesting him not to be hurried into an unsatisfactory settlement adding that they were prepared at least for two-years' campaign.

Later in the day they saw Gandhiji. "We told Vallabhbhai, said one of them, that we have pledged our lives to him, but not our honour."

"Then your honour is safe," replied Gandhiji, smilingly, "for in your upholding your honour the country is honoured too."

Another peasant expressed to Gandhiji his fears about a premature settlement saying, "Sir we have as yet hardly proved our mettle. We have done nothing yet which our children will remember."

"Yes," replied Gandhiji smilingly. "Your test is yet to come."

The deputation concluded by telling Gandhiji that the peasantry all over the Taluka were prepared for any sacrifice.

If Bardoli Satyagraha were a campaign of lawlessness as the Government point it, nothing would be more tempting of more natural than sympathetic Satyagraha and that too without the limit, prescribed in the Sardar's letter. But the Sardar rightly says: "I had in prominent Gujarat workers a tendency to allow Bardoli peasants to be kept isolated. This impression has been created in my mind by the reports of Sir Vallabhbhai's speeches and your writings. Friends think that any more sacrifice on this

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Aug. 2.

The inevitable did at last happen. To-day, the Bombay Legislative Council passed by 64 to 40 votes Sir Chunilal Mehta's motion to appoint a Council's Committee to sit in a Joint Conference with the Statutory Commission. The debate on the motion, though of a mediocre type, was unprecedented for more than one reason. It went on for full nine hours and no less than 42 speakers participated in it. The level to which the debate was raised yesterday was not kept up to-day. Most of to-day's speeches were nothing but unrestrained expressions of communal jealousies. There were occasions during the debate when feelings ran high and the President had to exercise his control a little too severely. The performances of the new Minister and the General Member were not quite worthy of the high positions they occupy. The voting, went on the lines as indicated by me in my forecast. The 64 votes in favour of the motion consisted of 22 Officials, 11 Nominated and Non-Official Europeans, and 31 Elected. All the three Ministers voted in favour of the motion. The 40 votes against the motion were made of all elected members including 4 Muslims, 5 Non-Brahmins, 2 Independents and 20 Coalitionists. Mr. J. B. Desai, Mr. R. S. Asavle and Mr. S. C. Joshi, the last named (Nominated), remained neutral. Ten members were absent.

The House had never presented so large a strength on any previous occasion. If we leave aside officials and nominated members, it can be said that 35 elected members voted for the motion and 40 against it. The public opinion as represented in this Council and which Sir John Simon wants to know is, it can be seen from the voting, distinctly for the boycott of the Commission. The verdict of the Council is the verdict of Government members about which nobody had any doubt.

Sir Chunilal was wise enough not to make any reply to the debate. Why should he care for a reply when he held 64 votes secure in his pocket? Everywhere the talk is that the two Ministers have betrayed the country and betrayed their parties. Is it not time now for the non-official members to move a vote of censure against these recalcitrant Ministers for the most flagrant breach of trust of which those Ministers have made themselves guilty?

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

POONA, Aug. 2.

The adjourned debate on Sir Chunilal Mehta's motion to elect the Council's Committee to co-operate with the Statutory Commission was resumed to-day at the Council. There was large attendance both in the House and in the Visitors' Galleries.

At the outset the President gave his ruling on the adjournment motion of which Mr. P. R. Chikodi had given notice a few days back. The motion asked for the adjournment of the House for the purposes of discussing the speech of His Excellency delivered to the Council on the opening day of the Session. The President held the motion out of order and therefore disallowed it. Giving his reasons the President told the House that the motion for adjournment was placed in his hand on the 25th ultimo in its qualified form. As the matter had been awaiting his decision for so many days it was but right that that decision should be given in the House for the information of all.

PRESIDENT IN DOUBT.

Proceeding the President observed that he had taken so much time because there were hopes entertained about the settlement of the Bardoli dispute. The motion, as it stood, involved a discussion of the Governor's speech. That was certainly a new and unprecedented departure not hitherto known to any other legislature in India and not provided for in the Act, Rules or Standing Orders. The question before him was under what authority should he have allowed that motion? It was clear from the motion that the text of the motion contemplated even the discussion of personal views of the Governor, a procedure which was definitely disallowed under a distinct Standing Order. The speech of His Excellency was moreover delivered in his capacity as Governor although certain policy of the Government was outlined in it.

MOTION DISALLOWED.

Concluding the President said he had no other alternative but to disallow the motion in its present form even though he had entire sympathy for the people of Bardoli and even though he regarded the Bardoli question of urgent public im-

COUNCIL POCKETS THE INSULT.

COALITION MINISTERS BETRAY COUNTRY

MUSLIM GOVT. MEMBERS' UNPATRIOTIC OUTBURST

SIR CHUNILAL'S RESOLUTION CARRIED

The Bombay Legislative Council stultified itself by passing Sir Chunilal's motion by 64 votes to 40. The following shows the voting at a glance:—

THOSE WHO BETRAYED THE COUNTRY.

- I Executive Councilors:—
(1) Sir Chunilal Mehta
(2) Sir Ghulam Hoossain Hidayatullah.
II Ministers:—
(1) Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai (Council Nationalist Party).
(2) Mr. G. B. Pradhan (Responsivist).
(3) Mouli Rafeuddin Ahmed.
III Elected Indian Members

Those who stood by the Nation.
Elected Representatives of the people

- THE TRIMMERS.
(1) Mr. J. B. Desai (Gujarat Sardars).
(2) Mr. R. S. Asavle (Non-Brahmin).
(3) Mr. S. C. Joshi (Nominated Labour).

date on the Statutory Commission. Khan Sahib Haji Hajrah Khan of Sholapur supported the motion because he regarded that co-operation with the Commission was in the interests of Muslims.

Mr. Joe Addyman, representing Europeans of Bombay, supported the motion on behalf of his community. Referring to the Non-co-operation movement he remarked that the movement had left a record which everybody in India had reasons to regret.

LIBERALS TURNED 'NON-CO-OPERATORS'

Rao Bahadur B. R. Kale of Satara opposed the motion. He said he belonged to the Liberal Party. Everybody knew that his Party had done its level best all through these eight years to work the Reforms for what they were worth. Nobody could accuse that Party of any extremism. But in the present situation even the Liberal Party was driven to non-co-operate with the Statutory Commission. As the Party had already made up its decision to boycott the Commission as it was constituted he felt his duty to oppose the motion.

Commenting on the arguments of the British politicians the speaker maintained that the statutory responsibility of Parliament could not and did not exclude possibility of including Indians in the personnel of the Commission. The Commission as contemplated in the Government of India Act was in his opinion a mixed Commission. The real reason for the exclusion of Indians were that British politicians were mortally afraid that if Indians were appointed on the Commission the final shaping of the constitution would have been considerably influenced by them.

Continuing the speaker said the European members could understand the disapproval of some of the members at the exclusion of Indians from the Commission. No doubt these members were entitled to register their protest against what they regarded an injustice but surely they had no right to prevent others from co-operating with the Commission.

tion would have been considerably influenced by them.

Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu, Revenue Member, gave expression to the views of his European colleagues in the Council. The motion before the House, he proceeded, raised a question which primarily concerned the non-official members who were going to elect the Committee. He could however see that there was a desire on the part of several non-official members to know the attitude of the European members on the question. Speaking on behalf of his European colleagues he would tell the non-official members that he and other European members were going to support the motion.

Proceeding the speaker opined that it was in the best interests of the Presidency that the Commission should get assistance of the members of this House in their enquiry. It was moreover the duty of the representatives of people in the Council to avail themselves of the opportunity which was afforded to them namely to elect their committee to co-operate with the Commission. If the representatives of people refused to co-operate with the Commission they would be doing a great disservice to their constituencies which had not given them any mandate on the question.

The President of the Bombay Legislative Council, who disallowed Mr. Chikodi's motion for the adjournment of the House to consider the situation created by the Governor's speech regarding Bardoli.

Two members of the Council in their speeches on the previous day had made serious imputations against the 'bona fides' and good faith of the Government. He would take no notice of those imputations but he would tell the House and the members who had made those imputations that British Government would abide by the verdict of mankind in this matter.

INSULT HURLED AT INDIA.

Mr. K. M. Munshi began by saying that he believed that the British connection was a necessity for India for some time to come. But even with that belief he said he could not but oppose the motion before the House. The unsympathetic and arrogant British statesman who held the reins in their hands had hurled a deliberate insult at the honour and self-respect of this country. It was on that ground alone that he opposed the motion. FLAGRANT BREACH OF PROMISE.

He could understand the force of the argument that so long India was within the British Empire, the British Parliament should have the final right to be the judge of the time and measure of India's political advance. But it did not follow from that argument that Parliament had been doing an honest attempt to carry out the promises which were given to India at the conclusion of the great war by Mr. Lloyd George, the then Prime Minister of England. The promise that was given in 1919 was broken in 1922, only three years after. There was the principle of self-determination for which the allies had been crying hoarse and for which so much innocent blood had been spilled? After the flagrant breach of promise which the British politicians were guilty of, would any one with any honesty believe in their 'bona fides' and good faith? The speaker then analysed the position of the Provincial Committees which were called upon to co-operate with the Commission. In his opinion that po-

HON. M. DEHLAVI



The President of the Bombay Legislative Council, who disallowed Mr. Chikodi's motion for the adjournment of the House to consider the situation created by the Governor's speech regarding Bardoli.

sition was distinctly of a subordinate nature. The Provincial Committees had only to work out the things which Sir John Simon would direct them to do. Sir John was only the sub-agent of the British Government.

(Continued on next page.)

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

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BENGAL GOVT.'S DEFEAT

EXTRA COST FOR POLICE

OFFICIAL MOTION THROWN OUT

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

Government was defeated in the Bengal Council by a combination of the Swarajists and Mahomedans on the supplementary police demand. The Hon. Mr. Prentice, Home Member moved that Rs. 5,37,000 be granted to expenditure under Police to meet the extra cost on account of the revision of pay of certain subordinate ranks of the police force during the current year.

The Swarajists moved an amendment to reduce this demand by five lakhs. They opposed the demand because in spite of the recommendation of the Police Retrenchment Committee to reduce police expenditure by 26-1/2 lakhs Government was asking more money. Beside the time was inopportune as famine was raging in the province and lastly there was not a single Bengalee as constable.

In spite of Government opposition the amendment was carried by a majority of sixteen votes and the original demand was amended was also thrown out.

The council granted one lakh of rupees for expenditure under famine relief and insurance.—A. P.

SETTLEMENT AT LAST

(Continued from previous page.)

point go beyond the limits of practical politics."

The Sardar's impression is correct. In order strictly to limit the scope of the struggle to the purely local and economic issue and to keep it non-political Sjt. Vallabhbhai would not let Sjt. Rajagopalachari and other leaders to go to Bardoli. It was only when the Government gave it a political character and made it an all-India issue by their coercive measures that the reins were loosened and Vallabhbhai could no longer prevent public men from going to Bardoli, though where his advice or permission was sought, he said, 'not yet.'

TEST OF METTLE.

I do not know what Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel would say to the Sardar's suggestion but I can say, 'Not yet.' Time has not come even for limited sympathetic Satyagraha. Bardoli has still to prove its mettle. If it can stand the last heat and if the Government go to the farthest limit, nothing that I or Sjt. Vallabhbhai can do will stop the spread of Satyagraha or limit the issue to a 'bona fide' inquiry and its logical consequences. The limit will then be prescribed by the capacity of India as a whole for self-sacrifice and self-suffering. If that manifestation is to come it will be natural and incapable of being stayed by any agency no matter how powerful. But so far as I understand the spirit of Satyagraha and its working, it is the duty of Sjt. Vallabhbhai and myself to keep to the original limits in spite of the Government provocations which are strong enough even as they are to warrant the crossing of the original boundary.

GOD, THE GUIDE.

The fact is that Satyagraha presupposes the living presence and guidance of God. The leader depends not on his own strength but on that of God. He acts as the Voice within guides him. Very often therefore what are practical policies so-called are unrealities to him, though in the end his prove to be the most practical policies. All this may sound foolish and visionary on the eve of what bids fair to become the toughest battle that India has hitherto had to face. But I would be untrue to the nation and myself if I failed to say what I feel to be the deepest truth. If the people of Bardoli are what Vallabhbhai believes them to be, all will be well, in spite of the use of all the weapons that the Government may have at its command. Let us wait and see. Only let the M.L.C.'s and others who are interested in compromises not take a single weak step in the hope of saving the people of Bardoli. They are safe in the hands of God.

U. P. LIBERALS' SYMPATHY FOR BARDOLI RYOTS

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 2.

The United Provinces Liberal Association has passed a resolution expressing sympathy with the ryots of Bardoli in their agitation to obtain a revised revenue assessment and hopes that the efforts to arrive at a settlement may be attended with full success.—A. P.

GOODWOOD CUP RACE

"KINCHINJUNGA'S" SUCCESS

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Goodwood Cup run over two miles five furlongs resulted as follows:—

KINCHINJUNGA	1
BOIS JOSSELYN	2
DARK JAPAN	3

STARTING PRICES.

Four to one Kinchinjunga, seven to one Bois Josselyn, eight to one Dark Japan. Seven ran. Won by half length. One length between second and third.—Reuter's Special.

BANGALORE DISTURBANCE

STATE PUBLICITY OFFICER'S VERSION

CASUALTIES DUE TO FREE FIGHTING

BANGALORE, Aug. 1.

Under the directions of the Mysore Government, the State Publicity Officer has issued two communiques with a view to allay the many conflicting wild rumours spread by agitators regarding disturbances which followed the students strike.

It is pointed out that there have been 120 cases of injured among the general public besides 25 to 30 Horse Sowers of whom six are serious. There have so far been neither fatalities nor occasions for firing either by the police, the military or by private persons.

The Government regrets the unfortunate incident but expresses surprise that in the circumstances more serious accidents did not occur. The Government trusts that in their endeavour to put end to the disturbances they could rely upon the hearty co-operation of parents and leaders of public opinion.

Enquiries in several quarters show that a large number of the injured was accountable purely to free fighting between excited parties. It appears that pistols found in Khan Bahadur Abbas Khan's house were licensed ones and that the Khan Bahadur was having some servants in the house at the time of the trouble.

A detachment of the Highland Light Infantry and Armoured Car Company are kept in readiness against possible emergencies. The shops remain closed.

PRESIDENT PATEL IN BURMA

RANGOON'S ROUSING RECEPTION

RANGOON, August 1st.

This evening the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel was given a public reception at the Jubilee Hall and presented with a public address enclosed in a silver casket.

After the Hon. Mr. O. De Glanville, President of the Burma Council, had opened the proceedings with a short speech, the President of the Burma Corporation, who is the Chairman of the Reception Committee, read an address in which eulogistic references were made to Mr. Patel's work both in and outside the legislature and to his administration of the Bombay Municipal Corporation as Mayor.

His achievements as President of the Legislative Assembly were characterised as most remarkable, upholding the dignity of the Chair and advancing the rights and privileges of the House to a degree not enjoyed before.

Replying Mr. Patel said that those who had come there to hear him speak on political matters would be disappointed as he was no longer so free as he was in the Non-co-operation days, when he had thought of visiting Burma, but had not been able to do so, not having been able to find the necessary time. He asked Indians in Burma to identify themselves completely with Burmans in their aspirations and ambitions and also begged Burmans to believe him that Indians had not come to Burma to exploit. Burmans had come there in the common interests of Burmans and Themselves. He pointed out the advantages enjoyed by Burma for political and economic development. Regularity of monsoon, fertility of soil, vastness of land and a comparatively sparse population as well as Non-existence of the Hindu Moslem question and the problem of untouchability and a high percentage of literacy and wondered why Burma was still regarded as backward and had not yet received full self-government. Perhaps, Burmans were not so politically minded; but whatever the reason might be, he asked them to try to fit in with the changing times. Concluding Mr. Patel said that he would carry with him pleasant recollections of the wonderful welcome he had received from all classes.—A. P.

"FULL OF INACCURATE STATEMENTS"

OFFICIAL CONTRADICTION OF BANGALORE INCIDENT

The Chief Secretary to the Mysore Government, Bangalore wires:—

"The accounts of casualties supplied by your correspondent regarding the Bangalore incident are full of most inaccurate statements. There was no firing by police or military at all. Out of a total of 106 cases treated in the hospital there is not one which is dangerous, the most serious being two cases of fracture and one of a wound in the chest. Most of the injuries are due to the stone-throwing by the mob themselves. The Residency was untouched, and the civil and military station police were not called in. The idol Ganapathi was not removed at all. No arrests were made.

"The position is now quiet. Shops have reopened, and business is going on normal."

COUNCIL PACKETS THE INSULT

(Continued from previous page.)

lish Parliament. Concluding Mr. Munshi said he could not understand how the official members would be justified in voting on a motion with which non-official members alone were concerned.

PLEA FOR UNITED FRONT.

In a bright speech Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram opposed the motion. When he was hearing the concluding words of the Revenue Member's speech, he proceeded, he could not help being reminded of an incident which occurred when he was a College student. Those were the days of the Great War when there used to be a lot of talk about the principle of self-determination. He had once an occasion to be present at a meeting which was presided over by Lord Lloyd, the then Governor of Bombay, and addressed by the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. It was told in that meeting both by Sir Pherozeshah and Lord Lloyd that India was being bled white for the establishment of the principle of self-determination. No doubt India was bled white, but where was that principle of self-determination? Proceeding the speaker challenged the Government to keep the official bloc aside and then take the verdict of the House. Would the Revenue Member accept that challenge, he asked.

Mr. Nariman: He dare not.

Referring to the speech of Khan Bahadur Bhutto, the speaker regretted that a man coming from the valiant Baluchi Clan, the soldiers of which used to be always in the forefront of war, should have chosen to speak in such a calm, subdued and still voice. Referring to Mr. Noor Mohamed's contention that Muslims were co-operating with the Commission because Hindus had not accepted Mr. Jinnah's proposals, the speaker hit back by pointing out that Mr. Noor Mohamed had not the courage to act up to Mr. Jinnah whom he had quoted in support of his argument. The time had come, he concluded, when Indians sank their petty differences and gave a united front to the common enemy.

MUSLIM MINISTERS BETRAYAL

Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah, General Member, got up to retort to Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram. It was evident from his speech that he had almost lost his temper. He told the House that it was the community of Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram that had started the agitation for self-determination in Sind. But what was that community doing at present? It was common knowledge that Mr. Jairamdas who had talked so eloquently of the

larity. If these people were not now in a position to see eye to eye with Government it was none of their fault; but Government had to thank themselves for it.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav supported the motion. He tried to explain his conduct by saying that the non-Brahmin Conference had given him a mandate to co-operate with the Commission. He added that his party had all along pursued a well-considered policy.

Mr. M. S. Khurho also supported the motion.

RETORT TO MR. JADHAV.

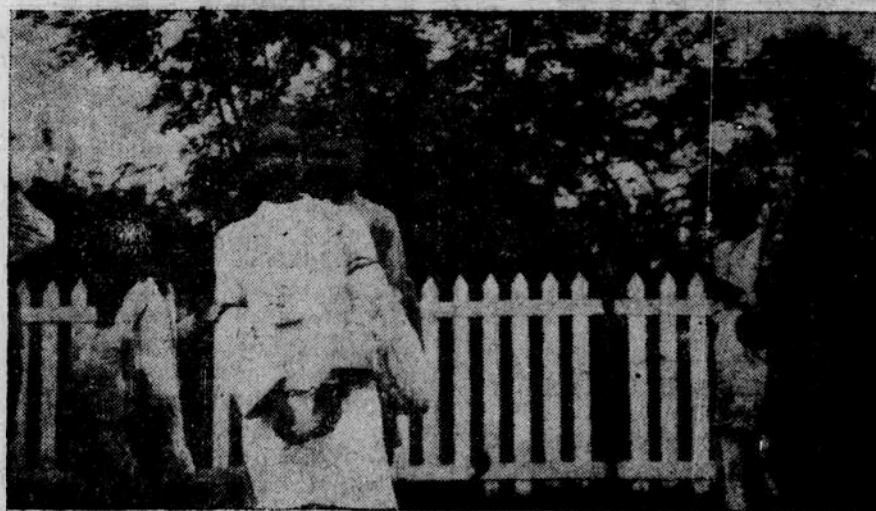
Mr. N. R. Gunjal, a non-Brahmin, gave a telling retort to Mr. Jadhav by maintaining that the non-Brahmin Conference held at Kalyan did not voice the views of the whole non-Brahmin community in the Presidency. Speaking, as he did, on behalf of the Nationalist non-Brahmins, the speaker said he had also a mandate from the non-Brahmin Conference to oppose the motion and boycott the Commission. Besides, the opinion of six or seven members in the Council could by no stretch of imagination be called the opinion of the non-Brahmin Party. The Conference held at Nasik, he pointed out, was more representative of non-Brahmin opinion than the one held at Kalyan. Mr. Gunjal opposed the motion.

CONSTITUTIONAL POSITION.

Mr. F. W. Allison, Legal Remembrancer, laid emphasis on the constitutional position. He began with the argument that the present sovereignty over India rested entirely with the British Parliament. That was the fundamental position which all members should take note of. That being so the responsibility of India's political advance was on Parliament. So far as the question of giving more power to India was concerned Parliament would obviously like to give it safely and slowly. The speaker incidentally paid a tribute to Mr. Baldwin, the Prime Minister of England, whose honesty and sincerity, he said, were beyond all reproach. It was far from Mr. Baldwin's mind to insult anybody.

Sardar Muzumdar and Ligade supported the motion. The Sardar did not like the attitude of non-official members who he complained ran down the aristocracy to which class he belonged in season and out of season.

Mr. P. G. H. Anderson waxed eloquent on the manifold advantages of India's connection with Britain. He repudiated



The calm indifference with which Sjt. Gopalji Puroshotam suffers himself to be led hand-cuffed to jail to serve shows that Bardoli has no dread for trial from Golan. Mark the chain

his terms of simple imprisonment jails. Gopalji Puroshotam is a Satya and the rope with which his arms are tied.

principle of self-determination was moving from one end of Sind to another carrying on an agitation against the separation of Sind. (There were at this stage cries of "shame" from the Sind Muslim members.) The General Member supported the motion.

Moulavi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Minister for Excise, supporting the motion, made an unsuccessful attempt to reply to the attack made by Mr. Nariman. He said if Mr. Nariman did not believe in the British Rule how could he sit as a member of the Council which was the creation of that rule? Had not Mr. Nariman sworn allegiance to the British Crown when he was sworn in the Council? Coming to the question of the Commission the speaker observed that no good cause would be served by non-co-operating with the Commission. He took the Commission as an honourable body of honourable men. He also took Sir John Simon for his word.

Mr. B. T. Desai opposing the motion, remarked that the Commission was an insult to the nation as a whole. It was a sheer camouflage. It was not coming for ameliorating the condition of the Indian people.

INDIA BLEED WHITE.

Mr. Lalji Narani spoke a good deal on the evil effects of British administration in India. That administration, he said, had utterly impoverished India and bled her white. Proceeding the speaker strongly criticised the educational and industrial policy of the Government. Government were giving fat jobs, he observed, to such men who would always dance to their tune. Who were the people, he asked, who were non-co-operating with the Commission? The people who had supported the Government in the days of Non-Co-operation at the cost of unpopu-

larity. If these people were not now in a position to see eye to eye with Government it was none of their fault; but Government had to thank themselves for it.

Mr. N. R. Gunjal observed that as the whole of India represented in the Assembly had boycotted the Commission it was unfair on the part of a Provincial Legislature to go in for co-operation and divide the country.

QUESTION OF SELF-RESPECT.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola opposing pointed out that the position of the Committees was distinctly inferior to that of the Commission. It was a surprise to him why the members of the Council should come forward to accept an inferior position. It was said that Muslim community was for co-operation. The speaker challenged that statement. He pointed out that Muslims held different views on the point. There was a large section of them which was for boycott. It was not a question, he concluded, of co-operation or non-co-operation, but it was purely a question of national self-respect.

Mr. P. R. Chikodi opposed the motion. What had British rule done for India, he asked, for the last 150 years? What was the present condition in India? He was at a loss to know what kind of protection the Commission was going to afford to the non-Brahmins and depressed classes.

Mr. Mohammad Miranshah, the new member returned in the place of Sir Gulam Hussain, supported the motion. If his community he said was as organised as the Hindu community he would have asked his Muslim friends to boycott the Commission.

Mr. V. A. Surve of Ratnagiri, a non-

ORGANISATION OF WORKERS

RAILWAY UNIONS COMBINE

MEN TO MEET G. I. P. AGENT TO-DAY

A great expression of mass opinion was made on Thursday at the Damodar Thackersey Hall when the two huge Unions of Bombay Labour on the G. I. P. Railway were formally combined into one, called the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union. Mr. Jhabwala who presided made a stirring speech in the course of which he stated that ever since the educated bourgeois as well as the so-called superior classes in spite of all their congress and conference activities had failed to thwart the efforts of Imperialism. It was all along forgotten that the masses alone could free India from the iron clutches of the bureaucracy and therefore mass preparations were required to be made.

Mr. Jhabwala continued saying that therefore he believed Unions would do well to fight out the curse of Imperialism. He would prepare the men for action to get economic emancipation and through that he would lead them on to political freedom as well. He therefore welcomed the combination of the two large unions of Bombay, viz. The G. I. P. Workmen and G. I. P. General, which would from now onwards carry on a whirlwind campaign in the direction of organisation. Thereafter a list of demands would be submitted to the Railway Company and if they were not granted preparations would be made for direct action.

Mr. Bradley on rising got an action and he emphasised that amalgamation. He urged all railwaymen to join the Railwaymen's Union which had a membership of 25,000. Mr. F. J. Ginwalla was then elected president, Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, Secretary, and Mr. K. N. Jogekar, Organising Secretary. The meeting sympathised with the agriculturists and assured of their support in their struggle.

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN TO MEET THE AGENT

It has been finally arranged by the G. I. P. Railwaymen to meet the Agent to-day (Friday) at 11 a.m. for an important Conference as regards certain pressing items pertaining to the amalgamated Union and other questions arising out of the present situation.

Mr. Jhabwala has been permitted by the Agent to be an extra representative in the deputation. The total number of men will be 7 as follows:—

(1) Mr. S. H. Jhabwala; (2) Mr. B. F. Bradley; (3) Mr. K. N. Jogekar; (4) Mr. V. P. Rele; (5) Mr. D. B. Kulkarni; (6) Mr. Zulmiram Chodry; (7) Mr. S. N. D'Souza.

CAUGHT IN TYPHOON

"JALAMBA'S" THRILLING ADVENTURE

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

The passengers on board the B. I. S. N. "Jalamba" which arrived at Calcutta from Kobe yesterday had a thrilling adventure in the Chinese waters when the ship was chased by typhoons. Owing to her fine seaworthiness and the fact she is fitted with a wireless direction finder they were able to ride along the edge of the storm. There were 1,600 passengers on board, most of whom left the ship at Singapore.—A. P.

U. P.'S NEW GOVERNOR

HAILEY TO ASSUME OFFICE ON AUG 9

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 2.

It is understood that H. E. Sir Malcolm Hailey will assume charge of the Governorship of the United Provinces at Allahabad on August 9 and the Acting Chief Justice Dr. S. M. Suleman will administer the oath.—A. P.

BRITISH WAR LORD FOR INDIA

CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF'S FORTHCOMING VISIT

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 2.

Reverting to the alleged lack of war preparedness of the Indian Army the "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables that as a result of recent communication between England and India Sir George Milne, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, is coming to India on a tour.—A. P.

Brahmin, opposed the motion in a vigorous Marathi speech. At this stage closure was applied for and accepted. The motion was lost 64 members voting for and 40 against. The official members seemed to be in a jubilant mood after the declaration of the result of the division. The House then rose for the day. The Committee of the Council will be elected to-morrow or day after.

S. I. RAILWAY AGENT'S UKASE.

RECOGNITION OF UNION WITHDRAWN

WON'T STAND DIRECT ACTION

MADRAS, Aug. 2.

C. I. Rothera, Agent, South Indian Railway, has withdrawn the official recognition to the South Indian Railway Labour Union because of the latter's 'direct action' on June 24 not according to its rules in consideration of which alone Col. Rothera granted official recognition in March 1927.

While declining to receive letters of representations from the Union Col. Rothera, who is willing to grant recognition provided the Union is reorganised and reconstituted, says he is not against the Union, but until a new union is organised on a proper footing he is willing to receive an elected deputation early in September from all groups having grievances on points of misunderstanding. In this connection he expresses his willingness to extend the benefit of a deputation to all classes of workers, including Locos, Running staff, Guards, Station Masters, Assistants, etc., provisionally. He also suggests that the 'menials' should be represented through the above deputation which if found insufficient, he is willing to reconsider the matter.—A. P.

MEN RESUME WORK

MADRAS, Aug. 2.

After thirteen days strike the majority of South Indian Railway strikers returned to duty unconditionally this morning. The Ramswaram express after eleven days suspension left this morning according to the time table. The Boat Mail and the Trivandrum Express will commence running from to-night.

SECTION 144 WITHDRAWN FROM MADRAS

MADRAS, Aug. 2.

At the instance of the Police Commissioner the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras, has withdrawn the orders recently promulgated under Section 144 Cr. P. O. prohibiting people in Madras from expressing sympathy with the railway strikers at public meetings. It is understood that the District Magistrate of Chingleput will also withdraw his order prohibiting public meetings to express sympathy with the strikers.—A. P.

LILLODAH LOCK-OUT TO CONTINUE

WORKERS BLAMED FOR RASH ACTION

CALCUTTA, Aug. 1.

The situation at the Lilloah Workshops is unchanged. A large number of men are presenting themselves for work as usual. The East Indian Railway authorities have decided to continue the lockout for the week.

Addressing a meeting of the workers this morning, Mr. K. C. Mitra condemned the action of the men in "rashly" adopting satyagraha.—A. P.

INDIA'S AIR POLICY GROSSLY MISMANAGED

(Continued from page 6.)

instead of digging foundations and beginning from the earth. An Air Department may be necessary after the establishment of civil flying routes, but before there is money available, before aerodromes have been prepared, and before there is any prospect of practical flying an Air Directorate is as much use as a tiled roof without any walls on which to support it.

Had some of the money granted by the Assembly for the Directorate of Civil Aviation been granted for the purchase of machines for practical flying India would not be in the deplorable air position in which she is to-day.

India's air policy has been grossly mismanaged. There appears to have been no real attempt made to provide India with actual air routes for passengers, mails, and freights, and day by day, week by week, and year by year opportunities are being lost which never can be regained. Unless there is a determined attempt to provide India with aeroplanes and pilots never mind about the Directorate of Civil Aviation in the immediate future, India will lose the chance of developing the greatest industry in the world—aviation—for the foreign manufacturer, company promoter, and aviation expert will step in and seize the chance ignored by a phlegmatic Government, and a casual public.

New York.—Augustus Moore Daniel will succeed Sir Charles Holmes to the Directorship of the National gallery on 31st December.—Reuter's Special.

Teheran.—A postal order service between Persia and Germany will be established with effect from October 1.—Reuter's Special.

CABINET DIFFERENCES COMPOSED.

"JIX" EXPLAINS

PREMIER'S ADVICE TO MINISTERS SAFEGUARDING MOVEMENT EXTENDS

LONDON, August 1. The Cabinet discussed, to-day, Sir W. Johnson-Hicks' speech on the safeguarding of industries. According to political correspondents, Mr. Baldwin emphasised that Ministers in their speeches should not go beyond the Government's policy. Sir W. Johnson-Hicks explained the object and meaning of the speech, and the incident was closed. The only notable absentee from the meeting was Sir Austen Chamberlain who was suffering from chill.

PREMIER'S ELECTION PLEDGES ACCEPTED.
Reuter's lobby correspondent under-

stands that the cabinet differences, indicated on 31st July, have been composed at a meeting held after the Ministers concerned had assured Mr. Baldwin that they had accepted his election pledges rejecting a general protection but advocating the safeguarding of depressed industries. Meanwhile, the movement is extending among the Conservatives outside the Cabinet, demanding the largest possible measure of safeguarding. Over 300 have now joined the Empire Industries Association which advocates this policy.—Reuter.

SIR M. HAILEY'S APPOINTMENT

LAHORE PRESS COMMENTS

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 1. The "Leader" writes, commenting on Sir Malcolm Hailey's appointment as Governor of the United Provinces, that the principles for which Indian reformers stand are offended by the appointment. If ability were the only quality needed the appointment should give the highest satisfaction. "But if more than ability is needed we fear no one can be enthusiastic over it. There is a deep reserve behind the appointment. The United Provinces has been advancing in the spirit. The Legislative Council is able to give signal and memorable defeats to the Government. This symptom of sense must be cured. Progress in patriotism must be checked. There must be support from the Government the fullest support from the Council. Zemindars must be brought back to their allotted place as the Government's spoilt children. No risk whatsoever should be taken for the Simon Commission motions. The brain in the I.C.S. must be re-qualified. And who among them all is the man of him who has been governing the Punjab as he will?"

THE "PIONEER"

The "Pioneer", in a leading article, writes that it regards the gift from Punjab as definitely retrograde. Sir Malcolm is coming to the United Provinces with a clear mission. He has to the awkward expression of Indian nationalism and he has to make the province safe for British autocracy. "We have not the slightest doubt that this is Sir Malcolm's mission, nor do we enter in any fears as to the manner in which he will perform his duties. He is a worthy foe of progress."—A. P.

RUBBER INDUSTRIES BILL DROPPED

LONDON, July 31. The Rubber Industries Bill which has been passed by the Standing Committee of the House of Commons and ordered to be reported to the House, has been dropped owing to there not being sufficient time for it to pass the remaining stages prior to the prorogation on August 3.—Reuter's Special.

KELLOGG GOES TO PARIS ON 18TH

LONDON, August 2. Washington.—Senals Kellogg leaves for Paris by the liner "De France" on 18th August for singing the Outlawry of War Treaty.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT PATEL IN RANGOON

TAKEN IN PROCESSION

RANGOON, Aug. 1. The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel, President, Indian Legislative Assembly, who arrived this morning from Calcutta by S. S. "Erimpara" was given a warm reception. He was met on board the ship by the Hon'ble Mr. O. De Ghanville, President, Burma Legislative Council, Mr. U. B. San, Secretary Legislative Council and others and was brought ashore on the "Commissioner's launch" "Sparkle tree." He was then introduced to Mr. Ohn Ghine, President of the Corporation and Chairman of the Reception Committee, U. Paw Tun, Deputy President, Legislative Council and others. A large crowd had gathered notwithstanding inclement weather. Mr. Patel was taken in procession to Dr. P. J. Mehta's house where he is staying as his guest. Mr. Patel has series of engagements to go through during his stay here, besides the public reception this evening.—A. P.

SINGAPORE BASE

BRITISH OR EMPIRE MATERIALS TO BE USED

INDIAN LABOUR TO BE SUBJECT TO ORDINANCES

LONDON, August 1. In the House of Commons, questioned regarding the contracts for the Singapore base, Mr. Bridgeman said that all materials must be from Britain or from the Empire, but no restrictions would be imposed regarding the source of supply of the contractor's plant. He pointed out in regard to labour that it would be impracticable, in connection with such contracts in the Far East, to limit the contractor to the employment of British workmen, but all Asiatic labour a large proportion of which would probably be Indian, would be subject to labour Ordinances obtaining in the Straits Settlements.

To a supplementary question he replied saying that he thought the possibility of recruiting labour in Britain would be very doubtful.—Reuter.

ECHOES OF JAPTI REGIME

3 BUFFALOES FOR RS. 24

BARDOLI, July 29. The Secretary, Satyagraha Publicity Office, Bardoli, writes:—Sjt. Lallubhai Khushalbhai, a cultivator of Bhamaiya, has received intimation from the Revenue Department that Rs. 2 annas 4 has been credited to his revenue account being the proceeds of the auction of his 3 buffaloes that had been attached. Sjt. Lallubhai while returning the receipt for Rs. 2 annas 4 to the Revenue Department as a protest against this gratuitous insult on the top of the injury already done to him has further protested against the arbitrariness of the Japti officers in attaching one of these milch buffaloes in spite of his telling them that it was not his property.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST TODDY

The movement against toddy inaugurated by Sjt. Vallabhbhai is fast gathering head in the Bardoli Taluka and the area round about. The following resolutions have been adopted by the Koli inhabitants of 28 villages who assembled in a representative gathering in Bhimrad in Chorasani on the 27th instant:—(a) Not to let out toddy-trees for toddy tapping till justice is done to Bardoli. (b) Not to serve toddy-booth keepers or keepers of toddy shops as toddy-drawers or in any other capacity, and (c) to drive out from the Koli community the evil of toddy drinking. Similar resolutions were adopted by the inhabitants of 12 villages of the Olpad Taluka also in a meeting held at Karanj.

KATARAUM'S EXAMPLE

In Katargum the resolution for not letting out toddy trees for toddy tapping was moved by a local gentleman whose annual income from his toddy trees amounted to Rs. 5,000. The local Porters' Union resolved not to make earthen pots for drawing toddy and the Koli and the Dublin inhabitants to abstain from liquor and toddy drinking while the struggle continued. A resolution was also adopted not to take the lease of the Government pasture grounds till the end of the struggle.

MORE VILLAGES FOLLOW SUIT

The Panch of Koli inhabitants of Dabholi Ved and Singhanpore assembled in a meeting in Nani Bazar on the 24th instant and resolved not to let out toddy trees for toddy tapping or to serve as laborers for carrying toddy pots or tapping toddy trees. At the request of the Panch the owner of the local toddy-shop who had renewed his license at the recent auction undertook not to run his shop while the Bardoli struggle lasts.

BARDOLI'S STRUGGLE AGAINST IMPERIALISM

MR. NARIMAN'S APPEAL TO SURAT YOUTHS

Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the Bombay Presidency Youth League, has sent the following message to the Youths of Surat, who are observing the 5th of August next as "Surat Youths' Bardoli Day."

It is most gratifying to me that the youths all over the Presidency are quite awake to their sense of duty at this juncture in the history of the country when 85,000 poor and down-trodden people are being persecuted by an alien government which is daily making best efforts to grind them to utter destitution. But, thank God, the national consciousness created in the country by Mahatma Gandhi has been responsible for the awakening that has been evident in them for the past few years, and to-day I am proud to see that these peasants, though conscious of their poverty as the result of British misrule in this country, are more conscious of the divine power that they possess. That divine power,

which we call soul force, vibrates through every nerve of theirs and speaks to them to endure and suffer every hardship to attain the highest ideal of a nation, the ideal of preserving intact one's self-respect. BARDOLI PEASANTRY V. IMPERIALISM.

To-day the peasants of Bardoli are out to crush British Imperialism and the prestige of the John Bull in spite of the bombastic euphuistic utterances of the pigmy Ministers at White Hall who indulge in a tall talk not realising that their threats will not frighten the people of this country. It is a thousand pities that these demi-gods of the British Empire should not realise that there is a higher power in this Universe which rules the ultimate destiny of every nation and it is high time they stop short of their gubernatorial exhibitions and understood that the buoyancy of Indian youth will not tolerate any more any high-handedness of any authority and they will accept any challenge that may run counter to the prestige and self-respect of the Indian Nation.

AN APPEAL TO THE YOUTH.

I am, therefore, confident that the youths of Surat will not only dedicate themselves to the service of Bardoli on the 5th of August but will tell His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to face the storm that he has himself invited on the eve of his retirement. I want you, my young friends, to make the 5th of August the Red Letter Day in the history of the Surat Youth Movement by gathering together all the forces that you can command and follow the example of the Egyptian Youths when that discredited Simon Commission dogs came to this country in the next few months. I want you to summon all the

constitutional methods that are available to you to make it impossible for Sir John Simon and his gang of British Imperialism not to succeed in their mission of perpetuating British Rule in this country. British Rule that will go down in history as un-British and as a big dark spot on the civilisation of the 20th century.

SURAT STUDENTS SYMPATHY

In the course of a manifesto issued by the youths and students of Surat, it is stated:—"As human beings, it touches us beyond conception to witness the present condition of the peasants and we think it our religious duty to offer them our sympathy in their present struggle. Sunday (5th inst.) will, therefore, be a day of dedication of the youths of this city and we trust it will provide them with an opportunity of doing their humble but towards Bardoli and its peasants."

SETTLING MINERS IN CANADA

SCHEME TO HELP 10,000 MEN

LONDON, August 1. The scheme, arranged by the British and Canadian Governments to enable 10,000 men, preferably miners, to go to Canada in the harvest season, was announced to-day, by Mr. Amery in the Commons. The men would receive from three to five sterling weekly, with keep, and specially reduced fares. Arrangements would be made to find permanent work in Canada for most of the men possible.—Reuter.

MUSLIMS AND ALL PARTIES' CONFERENCE

PROPOSED CONFERENCE AT DELHI

DELHI, August 1.

It has been decided to convene a conference of leading Mussalmans representing all shades of political opinion in order to decide their attitude towards the All Parties' Conference. Delhi is suggested as the venue of the Conference which will be held on August 24 and 25. Maulana Mahomed Ali's paper "Hamdard", writing in to-day's issue, on the duty of Mussalmans towards the All Parties' Conference says that the representative Moslem League by not participating in the All Parties' Conference showed utter disregard towards national interests in general and the protection of Moslem interest in particular although a large section of the conference was in favour of their attitude and demands.—A. P.

IBN SAUD REACHES JEDDAH

NEGOTIATIONS WITH SIR G. CLAYTON TO BE RESUMED

LONDON, August 1.

Jeddah.—Sultan Ibn Saud has arrived. He will resume negotiations with Sir Gilbert Clayton, who arrived on 30th July.—Reuter.



Saturday To-morrow!

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		For each passenger, without admission to Grand Stand	8 0
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		For each passenger, with admission to Second Enclosure	5 4
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		TIMINGS	
		BOMBAY to POONA	
		1st Train	2nd Train
		Third Class	Second Class
		H. M.	H. M.
Bombay (V.T.)	Dep.	8-55	9-40
Poona	Arr.	12-57	13-26
		POONA to BOMBAY	
		1st Train	2nd Train
		First Class	Second Class
		H. M.	H. M.
Poona	Dep.	10-35	20-0
Bombay (V.T.)	Arr.	23-40	0-5

Note:—The G. I. P. Railway runs a Week-end

Express leaving V.T. on Friday at 18-30 and reaching Poona at 22-30.

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GIRNA CAUSEWAY WORK

ITS IMPORTANT FEATURES

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes as under about the Girna Causeway work, near Jalgaon, East Khandesh Division:—

"The river Girna, which crosses the Dhulia Edlabad Nagpur Road in mile No. 54 presented a serious obstacle to traffic, due to its deep sandy bed. In the rainy season it was particularly troublesome to negotiate when the water level was too shallow for a boat and too deep for a car or cart. The construction of a masonry causeway at the place was therefore suggested, and after considering various designs for such a causeway Government finally approved on 12th January 1926 of an estimate, amounting to Rs. 2,68,981 for the present design, in accordance with which the existing causeway has been constructed.

The causeway consists of 28 openings of 20 feet each spanned by reinforced cement concrete decking comprised of beams 15 in. by 15 in. and a slab 10 in. thick. The piers are founded on an 18 in. thick reinforced cement concrete slab resting on a set of four 6 feet diameter brick-in-cement wells sunk 10 feet deep. A curtain wall consisting of three 4 1/2 feet diameter brick-in-cement wells sunk 6 feet deep and covered over 18 inches thick reinforced cement slab joins the pier slabs on the down-stream side. An apron wall about 20 feet down stream of the curtain wall is formed of 6 feet diameter wells sunk 10 feet in the bed and is capped by a reinforced cement concrete slab 9 inches thick. The portion between the curtain and the apron walls is filled with rubble to a depth of 3 over which a one foot layer of lime concrete is laid. After being sunk to the required level, the wells were sealed with a layer of cement concrete laid in water and filled in with lime concrete.

Another important feature of the causeway is the reinforced cement concrete Beams and decking. The decking over the openings consists of slabs 10 inches thick carried on 15 inches by 15 inches beams 6.62 feet apart centre to centre. The beam and the slab have been designed to carry a 15 ton roller. The reinforcement for the beam consists of eight 1 3/8 inch bars, while the slabs are reinforced with 1 1/2 inch steel bars spaced 3 inches apart."

BARODA POLICE ACTIVITIES

SMART ARREST OF SUSPECTED DACOITS

(From Our Correspondent.)
MEHSANA, July 28.

Some time back a sensational dacoity had been perpetrated at the Dethli Station on the Kadi-Bachraji Railway line within the jurisdiction of the Kadi-prant, (Baroda State), when over twenty dacoits armed with swords and lathis visited the station at about 8 p.m. and after overpowering the police constable attacked the station master, ransacked his quarters and made away with property to the tune of about Rs. 700. This had been preceded by a few other raids on Railway Stations in the British jurisdiction which had created a regular panic among the people. The police had been for some time completely baffled in their endeavours to find out the perpetrators but thanks to the untiring efforts of the Kadi Prant Police Naib Suba, Mr. Nana-sahib Sinde, and his man who have successfully rounded up the gang, the people have been relieved of their anxiety. Acting on the information that some Trakardas of Sunsar, a large bevasi village of the Chanasma Thaluka in the Kadi Dist. inhabited entirely by Thakardas who are notorious for cattle-lifting and thefts, Mr. Sinde with a few selected officers Messrs. Limaye and Fejmahammad, Sar Fenzdars, and Mr. Nathvorao, Chanasma Fenzdar raided the whole village early in the morning, the other day and arrested fourteen Thakardas who have been identified by witnesses as having participated in the Dethli dacoity. Although the police were not able to recover any stolen property of the said dacoity they recovered a number of stolen cattle. The arrested persons have been brought over to Mehsana where inquiries are proceeding under Mr. Sinde's direct supervision to bring to light the whole gang and the stolen property.

CABLE ITEMS

New York.—The post office announces inauguration of a steamer-aeroplane Trans-oceanic mail service with sailing to the Isle de France on August 8th from Havre and 17th August from New York. An amphibian plane will leave the liner at such a distance from the

- LANDLORDS' CASE

AGAINST EXTENSION OF RENT ACT

Mr. C. M. Desai writes:—

It has been said that as soon as the Rent Act is removed from the Statute Book, there would be great trouble and confusion among the people. Many tenants would be made homeless. The landlords would ask exorbitant rent. A picture is drawn in which the tenants would be experiencing considerable hardships and miseries and what not. It is also said that owing to the great unemployment prevalent in Bombay now, the plight of the middle class people will be unbearable. Against this case of the tenants, we have to take into consideration the broad facts which relate to middle class landlords. Even Mr. Narandas Anandji Beehar of Karachi, the mover of the Bill, has stated in the statement of objects attached to the Bill, to be moved in the next Session of the Council that the value of the land is at par with pre-war days. This statement means that the value of the land has deteriorated from about 200 per cent. to 300 per cent. in the last few years. The plight of the landlords who purchased the land at that high rate can be better imagined rather than described. Then there is another question that those people who purchased buildings at that high rate and carried on repairs and alterations had to pay for building materials and other things at a considerable high rate which would go to increase the value of buildings and which at the same time added to the difficulties obtaining a reasonable return by a landlord from the investments. Those who are talking of unemployment in Bombay little take into consideration the plight of the middle class landlords. In this connection it is enough to point out that among landlords there are several widows whose mere source of income is the rent of the buildings in their possession. When the Rent Act was removed from the business premises last time, the same hue and cry was raised that the business would be killed down but nothing of the sort has happened. It is in the interest of a few agitators who seek cheap popularity for getting the imaginary grievances righted to agitate for the extension of the Rent Act, otherwise from the past experience it will be easily inferred that there would be no disturbance of the normal course, as far as the housing accommodation is concerned, except what is in the course of the nature. But those who even talk of an extension, I believe would not be desiring to have the Rent Act extended at infinitum. The Rent Act must go in future, near or remote.

LABOURERS AND RENT ACT.

It is said that the Rent Act is necessary for the Labouring class. If the rents are sent up they will be nowhere. In the first place, the advantage of the proceeds of the cotton cess is not given to the Labouring Class as its imposition was intended to be. Therefore, it is one strong argument, why the Rent Act should be removed. The proceeds of the cotton cess are utilised for the purpose quite extraneous to what it was intended and if the Government did not want that the advantage of the proceeds of the cotton cess should be given, why should the Mill-owners—most of whom are big landlords—suffer when the advantage is diverted to other directions. The monthly rent paid by an average Labourer in 1914-15 was Rs. 3-13-1 and that in 1923-24 was Rs. 5-0-2. Now there are number of tenements vacant which are offered at Rs. 5-1. If the Rent Act is removed and the labourers vacate their present dwelling places, as a result of high rents demanded from them, it will be a blessing in disguise, inasmuch as these labourers will be taken to the sanitary places in the Chawls of the Development Department and that they would be required to conform to the rules of sanitation which the direct supervision of the authorities of the Development Department would exact from them. This would set free a number of rooms in the town which after the necessary repairs or alterations to them could be let to better and middle class of people and His Excellency the Governor in one of his speeches has said that Population is a floating factor and it adjusts itself automatically to the needs of the city and society. This will take place within six months of the abolition of the Act and the Middle Classes too will find lot of rooms set free by labouring classes available for occupation.

The tenants always represent that the landlords are bad; that they are always ready to suck the blood of the tenants; that the tenants are all innocuous and innocent people and that they can do no wrong. This false notion is further strengthened by the constant reference to



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THE BANGALORE DISTURBANCES MAGISTERIAL ENQUIRY ORDERED

BANGALORE, July 31.
The Publicity Officer, Bangalore wires:—
The students of the Sultanpet Middle School, Bangalore have been on strike for about a week about the alleged removal of Ganapathi's image from its pedestal. The students moving in large crowds committing acts of rowdiness in including the students of other schools to join the strike. For two days they sat on the public road preventing traffic and holding up business. Being mostly boys of tender years, the police could not proceed against them, but in the interests of peace and order, initiated security proceedings against three persons suspected of having incited the boys. Government also ordered the replacing of the image on its pedestal pending further investigation. This did not satisfy the students who collected in huge crowds yesterday and went to the Central Jail, Secretariat and Dewan's official residence demanding the release of the three men referred to above who could not be released as they refused to furnish security for appearance before the Magistrate and elected to remain in jail. The behaviour of the students was utterly rowdy and lawless. The police had to be given the assistance of the military who cleared the jail premises and the Dewan's residence. The students thus dispersed joined those near the Secretariat and renewed, on a larger scale, their acts of rowdiness. The efforts of a small detachment of sowars to disperse the students failed and a larger detachment was called in. As soon as the military drew up and before they took any action the crowd pelted stones at them on all sides the horses got frightened and in the scramble that followed six boys and two men were hurt but none seriously. All were promptly treated at the Victoria Hospital and sent home. A large number of military were badly hurt, six of them so seriously that they had to be detained in the hospital. Towards the evening the three men who had preferred to remain in jail gave the security required of them and were released. They were carried in procession to the Sultanpet School where the Ganapathi deity was worshipped. Instead of dispersing quietly after this, some violent speeches calculated to rouse communal feelings are reported to have been made and there was a sharp conflict between Hindus and Mohammedans. A large number of people were hurt, but none seriously. The police and the military soon ended the quarrel and are patrolling the roads. There has been no case of death. An independent enquiry as to the disturbances last night by a Magistrate has been ordered.

PERSIAN AIR SERVICE

JUNKER PLANE REGAINS ENDURANCE RECORD

According to advices received from Messrs. Junkers Flugzeugwerk Teheran, the World's Endurance Record which had been won in August 1927 in a flight of 52 hours and 22 minutes by a Junkers plane of the type W 33, with Junkers Engine L 5, and which was oft-bidden some three months ago by the Italians with 58 hours and 37 minutes, has now been regained by Junkers with an endurance of 65 hours and 26 minutes. This record, which is a special interest for Persia, as the aeroplane type (W-33) and the engine type (Junkers L 5) which have regained this record are used in the Persian Air Service. A plane of the type W-33 is flying on the air mail line Teheran-Bushire, while the Junkers engine L 5 is used on all the planes of Persian Air Service.

London.—The Bishop of Chelmsford has been appointed to the Bishopric of Manchester.—Reuter's Special.

Brugherdorp.—All Black beat North-Eastern districts in a Rugby match by 27 points to 0.—Reuter's Special.

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ALLEGED ATTACK ON ISLAM

BOMBAY MUSLIMS DEMAND PROSECUTION OF OFFENDING PAPARS

Under the auspices of all the leading Muslim Associations of Bombay a mass meeting of the Mussalmans was held on Sunday night in the Jumma Masjid, Bombay, to protest against the scurrilous writings published in the "Hindu" of Surat and the "Tej" of Delhi attacking Islam and the Holy Prophets of Islam. Mr. Abdul Rahim Dintimker, president. The President in his speech characterized the writings as inciting ill will among the different communities of the Presidency. He urged Government to move in the matter and avoid friction between the two communities. The following resolution was then put before the meeting.

"This public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay, held under the auspices of all the leading Muslim Associations of this City, expresses its abhorrence at the scurrilous and most insulting writings of 'The Hindu' published in Surat, in as much as they seek to strain the relations of the Hindu and Mohammedan communities to bring into disgrace the religions of Islam, Christianity and Judaism, and to grossly insult the Almighty God, Prophets Noah, Abraham, Ismael and Mohamed (May peace be upon them) and also the Holy Ladies, Sarah, Lagar and Virgin Mary and the Holy Quran, the Holy Bible, the Kaaba and the Hajra Aswad. This public meeting, while holding the Government of Bombay entirely responsible for any breach of peace that may occur as a result of those profane, outrageous and most mischievous writings, further expresses its indignation at the regrettable neglect of the Government and the Office of the Oriental Translator in not bringing to book the culprits in this case, warns Government of its responsibility in this behalf and calls on it to confiscate all the copies of 'The Hindu', which contain these scurrilous writings and take early steps to prosecute its Editor, Printer and Publisher."

Maulana Mukhtar Ahmed Siddiqi, in proposing said that the Government would be responsible in this case if no action was taken against such papers.

Mr. Salehkhani, K. Barodwala wold, seconding said that it was their weakness that brought them to such a crisis.

Nowabzade Sayid Mutiza Ali, Hon. General Secretary, the Shia Conference in supporting the resolution said that as a Muslim he should not have been there to hear such things but should have sacrificed himself for Islam.

Moulvi Anin Ahmed said it was a pity Government had taken no steps in the matter and it was their duty to have done so earlier.

His Holiness Pir Abdul Hamid of Bagdad His Holiness Mujtahid Abdul Kasim Najafi and Mr. Zakaria Mahfar further supported the resolution. The resolution was passed against the shouts of Allahu Akbar.

A further resolution ran as follows:—

This public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay held under the auspices of all the leading Muslim Associations of Bombay regrets the neglect of the Government of India in not taking any action against the most scurrilous writing headed "Daster khun," appearing in the issue of "The Tej" of Delhi dated the 16th May 1928, which has grossly blasphemed the Almighty God and calls on them to prosecute the editor, printer and publisher of the said paper."

By a third resolution a deputation of 10 leading Mussalmans of Bombay was appointed to wait on the Home Member in regard to the article published in the "Hindu" of Surat.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

During the week ended 28th ulto: (the 30th week) the total mortality 483 was 2 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 19.4. These figures compare favourably with those for the 30th week of 1927 when the mortality was 529 and death rate 21.1 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1923-1927 when the average mortality was 654 and death rate 27.0.

Out of the total deaths 172 were among infants under one year of age. Cholera caused 1 attack and no death during the week. Smallpox caused 12 attacks (including 1 imported case) and 5 deaths. Plague caused 1 attack and 1 death during the week.

The number of live births registered during the week was 396, as against 399 for the 30th week of 1927 and 373 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1923-1927).

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THE NEW "PROGRAMME" IN WHOSE TIME?

The first obvious remark to make about the Labour Party programme is that it is not a programme. It is a treatise of about 20,000 words—that is, enough to fill ten full pages of the "New Leader"—describing in vague and non-committal terms the general principles and policy of the party. The big and distinctive proposals of Labour are lost in a multitude of words, writes Mr. Fenner Brockway in the "New Leader."

Who will read the document through, I do not know. It is written in an academic manner which will tire the ordinary reader before he has finished three pages, and, though there is a certain rhythm about the sentences which will attract the stylist, even the highbrow will tire of the glowing periods long before he has got half-way through, because of their indefiniteness and superficiality. Mr. MacDonald has complained of the flashy facilities of the "Socialism in our Time" proposals. I should like to ask any economist or practical administrator, who comes fresh to the task, to compare "Labour and the Nation" and the "Living Wage" report. I am confident that it would be in the latter that he would find a coherent plan and strategy.

BLACKPOOL'S DEMAND.
Mr. MacDonald, in his foreword, describes this time as "a survey of the whole of the problem which the Labour Movement has been created to solve." As such it is interesting, though inadequate. But the last conference of the Labour Party did not ask for this. The resolution, moved by Mr. MacDonald himself, authorised the executive, "in view of the forthcoming General Election and the need for defining the principal issues on which the electors will be asked to decide," to prepare a statement "which would constitute a Programme of Legislation and Administrative Action for a Labour Government." It was generally understood that a short, simple statement would be prepared throwing up the main immediate and distinctive proposals of the Party. Mr. Henderson, who initiated the idea, had in mind the Australian model, by which he had been impressed on his recent visit. He evidently visualised something concrete and practical, for at the Blackpool Conference he used these words:

"The use of phrases, now that the Party had reached its present stage, was not going to assist them to get on as he thought they ought. The resolution merely suggested that they should give to the new executive, in conjunction with the Parliamentary Party, the opportunity of bringing to them (the delegates) the conclusions that they reached as to what ought to be the immediate programme for the next General Election and the immediate work upon which any Labour Government should concentrate its attention and its effort."
No one will suggest that "Labour and the Nation" fulfils this object. It has 41 pages of "phrases," and its summarised list of measures includes 63 items, many of them covering several proposals. It is an encyclopaedia rather than a programme.

A PROGRAMME TO COME?

I understand the explanation put forward is that the General Election is likely to be later than was anticipated, and that a shorter Election programme will be forthcoming when the forces are joined. But Mr. MacDonald argued at Blackpool that it is desirable for the programme to be issued in advance of the election, so that criticism and misrepresentation may be met. These were his words:

"Was it not far easier for them to issue a programme and to show the lying nature of this sort of statement" (misrepresentation regarding the surtax) "before the election came, than to have to face it in the middle of an election, when it was impossible to broadcast the truth and overtake the falsehoods that the Tories would be spreading about them?"

One serious disadvantage of the present method is that the executive will have the power to determine the shorter election programme, without further reference to the party.

But more important than the form of this rhetorical essay are its content and spirit. James Maxton laid down at the Blackpool Conference, in the name of the I. L. P., the two essentials of a Labour

programme. It should aim, first, at securing the citadels of Capitalism for the community, and, second, at establishing a civilised standard of life for all. Mr. MacDonald has come near to adopting these aims in his foreword. The Labour Party asks for power, he says, "both in order to lay the foundations of a new social order and to relieve immediate distress." But when one examines the document one fails to find this promise realised.

A BANKING ENQUIRY!

It is now generally recognised among Socialists that the chief citadel of Capitalism is the financial system, and that the fundamental basis on which the new social order must be built is the nationalisation of the banks, certainly of the Bank of England as a beginning. The I. L. P. carried this proposal at the annual conference of the Labour Party in 1924 against the executive, and we thought that by now it had become the settled policy of the party. We raised the question at last year's Conference, and were assured by Mr. MacDonald that a committee "was engaged in enquiring into the banking and financial system," that "no time would be lost," and that its report "would be considered and embodied in the programme." Yet, after declaring that it is for the community to determine the principles upon which the provision of capital and the banking system should be administered, all the programme says is this:

"A Labour Government will institute a searching inquiry into financial methods and credit policy, with a view to the removal of practices which are injurious or obsolete, and to the more effective control of banking and finance in the national interests."
What has happened to the committee which we were promised should make this enquiry "before the programme was prepared?" Has it ever reported to the Labour Party Executive? Has the nationalisation of banking been deliberately omitted from the programme? The Party is entitled to an answer to these questions.

NO PLAN TO SOCIALISM.

The I. L. P. regards the private ownership of the import system (foodstuffs and raw material) and power, transport, and land as the other "citadels of Capitalism" upon which Labour should concentrate its attack. All of these are referred to in "Labour and the Nation," but they do not stand out prominently as the decisive things. Six "pillars of peace" are depicted. There is no indication that these, with banks nationalisation, are the six "pillars of Socialism."

The bulk purchase of raw materials, for instance, is only included incidentally, and with no realisation of its supreme importance in the advance towards Socialism. Its significance lies, of course, in the national power it gives over industry. If the nation controls both credit and raw materials, it can exert control over the whole processes of industry. These are, indeed, the "key controls" which require to be wrested from private interests and vested in the community if the decisive step in the transition from Capitalism to Socialism is to be made.

It is this absence of a 'plan' in the progress towards Socialism which is a most distressing feature of this programme. Here are a hundred or so measures from which a Labour Government may choose according to the circumstances of the time and the public opinion of the moment. But we shall not muddle into Socialism like that. It is the sources of power within Capitalism that we must discover and capture. We need a strategy, and, having decided which are the important measures in the transition to Socialism it is our business to win public opinion in their support.

When we turn to the second objective—the raising of the working class above poverty—the programme is equally unsatisfactory. Bernard Shaw has recently insisted that the redistribution of the national income is the central feature of Socialism. Any Government which claims to accept Socialist principles should make a substantial beginning in this redistribution "here and now." This programme refers in vague terms to in-

creased allowances to the unemployed, to increased pensions at a lower age, and to increased wages through Trade Boards and Wages Boards. It even lays down as its first principle the securing "to every member of the community the standards of life and employment which are necessary to a healthy, independent and self-respecting existence." But there are no big proposals for the restoration of the unearned incomes of the rich to the poverty-stricken workers.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES.

The simplest, surest, and most effective method of redressing the inequality of incomes would be the introduction of family allowances paid from the national exchequer from revenue raised by the taxation of luxury incomes. An addition of 5s. per child to the weekly income of all working-class families would do more to "relieve distress" (to use Mr. MacDonald's words) than any other single, practical and immediate measure. I understand that the majority of the Joint Committee of the Labour Party and Trades Union Congress which has been considering this matter on the initiative of the I.L.P., have decided favourably on the principle, but that the question has been referred back to the General Council of the T. U. C. This is a notable advance and, in pressing for the inclusion of this proposal in the programme, we hope that we may be pushing at an open door, so far as the Labour Party Executive is concerned. We must not be content, however, with the acceptance of a vague principle. We must ask that the allowance shall be fixed at 5s., and that it shall be included in the first Labour Budget.

THE LIVING WAGE.

Nor is there in the programme any plan for realising the principle of the Living Wage. To go to the electorate and say that it is the first social duty of a community to ensure that those who serve it shall at least receive a living wage for their labour would win immediate response, but how can one say it unless the programme of the Party indicates a determination to direct its policy deliberately and challengingly towards this end? Two things are necessary. First, in addition to the extension of social services, to enforce the immediately possible minimum, and second, to carry through industrial reorganisation boldly, so that that minimum can be steadily and rapidly raised to a human standard of civilisation. At the end of one year of the Labour Government we must be able to point to a definite and wide improvement of working-class conditions as a result of its administration. At the end of five years we must be able to point to a substantial and universal improvement. If this result is to be secured, a Living Income for every worker must be the first purpose of Labour's social and industrial programme.

The programme is a challenge to the I.L.P. It is not merely a matter of the omission of certain proposals which we hold to be vital; it is the absence of the spirit necessary for a frontal attack on Capitalism and Imperialism. Between now and the Birmingham Conference in October we must strain every effort to obtain support for amendments which will strengthen the programme and to arouse a determination which will give it dynamic power. In this way we can give point and substance to the spirit which Maxton and Cook are arousing, and fulfil the function of the I.L.P. as the Constructive Left within the Labour Movement.

BOMBAY PRESS WORKERS ORGANISING

PRESS WORKERS CONFERENCE IN SEPTEMBER

One more successful effort is made by Mr. Jhabvala in organising the Workers of Bombay and that is the Press Workers of Bombay who have, as Mr. Jhabvala put it, been slaving under very bad conditions of life. A meeting of Press Workers was held on Sunday evening in Krishna Bhawan when the representatives from different Presses of Bombay were present. In opening the proceedings Mr. Jhabvala remarked that there were over 20,000 Press Workers in Bombay but on account of want of organisation they have to suffer the worst condition of life. They are paid lower than even the peons of Bombay even though they often times worked longer than

the Railway Workmen on line. Their minimum living wage was less than Rs. 20/- whereas in Bombay a poor worker required at least Rs. 45/- according to Government Gazette to live a decent life. Again they did not get privilege leave nor holidays while the superior classes enjoyed the same with full pay. The Press Workers belonged to the fifth pillar of the state and yet they were starving. Therefore, the best thing for them to do was to offer united resistance to those conditions of life which had trodden them down. At the end he informed the audience present that there would be Press Workers Conference in Bombay sometime in the month of September when the Press Workers of Bombay shall meet together and demand the following privileges:—

(1) Minimum living wage; (2) Privilege leave; (3) Casual leave; (4) Time-Scale Promotion; (5) Fixed hours of duty, etc.

Mr. Bradley explained that the condition of press workers in England was far better than in India that when they all combined together they could double their wages. Why not therefore should the Press Workers of Bombay combine together for the assertion of their own rights. Hitherto they have suffered much. They must now resolve to suffer no longer and they must support of Mr. Jhabvala's call for holding a Press Workers Conference in Bombay at an early date.

Mr. Sarang one of the Press Workers in a spirited address appealed to all the workers to join the Union at once.

At the end the following Committee was appointed:—President Mr. Jhabvala, Secretaries Messrs. Sarang and K. L. Committee Members are Mr. Shankar Chavan, Mr. Rane, Mr. Kumudlal and Mr. Vithal.

(Continued from Col. 6).

rapprochement between the two. After all, economic and political issues are so very intimately intertwined.

THE BARDOLI ISSUE.

Some people were wondering why the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, that palladium of British conservatism, exploitation and imperialism, has remained silent upto this time with regard to the Bardoli issue. Some of us do not know that a good deal of correspondence passes between the Anglo-Indian Chambers and different Governments which never sees the light of the day. Mr. Hughes G. Cooke, President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, has, however, recently come out in the Press with a cryptic letter which may be taken to be the attitude not only of himself but of the European commercial community in general. Thus he gives a quotation from Carlyle's French Revolution (trusting to memory): "Government is a thing that guards, that guides and, if need be, compels; visible in France, there is no such thing." Mr. Cooke then delivers himself of this ponderous sentiment worth of every strong British arm: "Let the Government see to it that Government does not fail here, and let every honest subject support Government in governing with every ounce of its power." This cryptic letter is difficult to beat for its concentrated snobbery and jingoism. The definition, however, which Mr. Cooke himself gives of a Government, goes against his contention in this matter. According to Carlyle Government is a thing that guards, that guides and, if need be, compels. The Government of Bombay did neither of the first two things, and yet the European commercial community now wants it to adopt the last expedient of compulsion and repression. Where was the Government "to guard," when a "posse" of Pathans in Bardoli and a group of Japti Officers terrorised the people of Bardoli including women and children? And where was the Government "to guide" when its officers drifted from one blunder to another during the last five months of the Bardoli struggle? Thus, the Government of Bombay has neither guarded nor guided, and has, therefore, foregone its right to any compulsion.

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ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

TEXTILE DEPRESSION
BY KRISTODAS.

Mr. Laxmidas Rowjee Fairsee, the new President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, delivered an interesting speech at the second quarterly general meeting of the Chamber on Saturday last. If there are not those flashes of humour and wit for which Mr. Fairsee is well-known, there are sober and far-sighted reflections which, no less than the flashes of humour, are a part of the repertoire of Mr. Fairsee. It was but natural that the place of honour in the speech of the President of the Indian Chamber should be occupied by the textile question. The fact should not be lost sight of that the ultimate foundation for the prosperity of the City in particular and the Presidency in general is based upon the cotton textile industry. It must occasion pangs of bitterness to all serious lovers of this City and the Presidency that this premier industry of theirs is passing through a cataclysm which is unprecedented. Its no use saying at this juncture "I told you so", or for different parties to throw the burden of responsibility upon other shoulders. And yet one cannot help saying that the majority responsibility for all the adverse state of things rests upon the Government. It may be considered inappropriate to quote a Scriptural authority in a commercial article, but I am reminded of a commentary of a well-known German religious writer on that particular text in Saint Mathews, where a reference is made to the reception of Evil Spirits in the Human body. It is pointed out there that those persons who consciously and deliberately entertain evil spirits are much more guilty than those who do so unconsciously. Government have got the best "posse" of experts on all sorts of matters and have got the means to consult the best brains of the day with regard to any question. Since the time they began blundering about their exchange policy eight years back, warnings have not been lacking from the public to guard them against quicksands into which they were fast drifting. These warnings were treated with contempt and a policy was pursued, relentlessly leading on to the new ratio of 1sh. 6d. being placed on the statute book. Some critics may, perhaps, observe that this ratio is on the brains of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and all the other Indian Chambers and our commercial leaders like the Head of King Charles I upon the brains of poor Mr. Dick. If all these are convinced, however, that it was this change which has been the cause of the epidemic of strikes which have broken out in the country and trade and industrial depression and serious middle-class unemployment, surely, it is their duty to bring this forward on every occasion possible. In fact, the commercial community should not have allowed the ratio agitation to lapse after the ratio question was passed by the Government and the Currency League should not have been wound up at all, for it was vitally necessary to expose at each and every step how the exchange policy of the Government led to all the economic disaster which followed it.

CRIMINAL INDIFFERENCE.

It is natural for a Government who are responsible for all this mischief, to fight shy now of interfering in the present industrial disputes, for there is something after all like a guilty conscience. Why readers must be remembering the story of the shoemaker who, when somebody remarked that the buffalo which was killed must have been done to death by a sharp weapon, cried out: "Who says that the instrument was a shoemaker's knife?" thus revealing the identity of the individual who was responsible. This indifference manifested by the Government was, later on in his address, contrasted by Mr. Fairsee with the almost indecent haste with which they rushed to provide

a Tariff Board enquiry for the oil industry. In the latter case the companies were bursting with profits and the only occasion for the Government interference was the competition which ensued between the American group and the Royal Dutch Shell group. This competition, again, was not against the interests of consumers, which is always trotted forward as a hobby-horse by Government when they feel disinclined to take any action. Unfortunately, the oil companies have let down the Government badly, for after asking the Government to refer the case to the Tariff Board, they themselves now, as the report goes, have effected a settlement as amongst themselves and are trying to get the report of the Tariff Board suppressed. Mr. Walchand in a press interview very rightly emphasised: "If the press reports are correct, the oil companies have used both the Government and the Tariff Board in a blatant manner as merely pawns in their game, and, when their object was obtained, thrown to the winds all their obligation to the Government and the Tariff Board." Mr. Fairsee concluded his paragraph on Oil, in his characteristic manner, thus: "One of the reasons alleged for the enquiry was that the American group were dumping red Soviet Oil on our market. It was thus the color of the oil which was the bugbear. Now that the competing oil groups have made up their differences, I would not be surprised if the color of the oil has been changed from blood red to aristocratic blue."

IGNORAMUSES.

How completely out of touch with public feelings and sentiments in this country the British statesmen are must have been seen from a speech recently made by the Rt. Hon. Philip Snowden, ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons, when he was speaking on the question of unemployment. Describing Mr. Baldwin's speech as an abject confession of hopelessness and failure, he said that the world's trade had scarcely been scratched, and, as an instance, remarked: "If the purchasing power of the Indian peasants were only raised by three farthings a week, there would not be a loom or spindle idle in Lancashire. If we wanted to restore the iron and steel trade and develop the greater prosperity of the Indian Empire, let us send machinery to cultivate the land and money for manure and other necessities, the machinery trade in Britain will thereby see an era of prosperity far beyond what has been previously experienced." This speech contains several half-truths. It is true, as Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola observed in his able Presidential Address at the last session of the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress held in Madras, that the political and economic policy pursued by Great Britain has resulted in keeping India, such a poor country, that she cannot consume a larger proportion of British goods. Mr. Snowden, however, does not see, and his party conventions will not allow him to do so, that it is not only the economic poverty of the land, but also political discontent that is driving India away from British markets. As long as the British Government pursues its present policy and as long as there is a Labour Party to support it, there cannot be any hope now for India going to British markets to purchase the different stuffs required by her. If India is made as a free unit of the Empire, say, as Canada or Australia or South Africa, there would be some meaning in the speech delivered by Mr. Snowden. To that ideal, however, no Party in Great Britain has still conformed and as long as the present situation continues, there is no hope for any economic

(Continued in column 2)